

Genesis 12–50

Israel's Birth & Preservation



Dr. Andy Woods

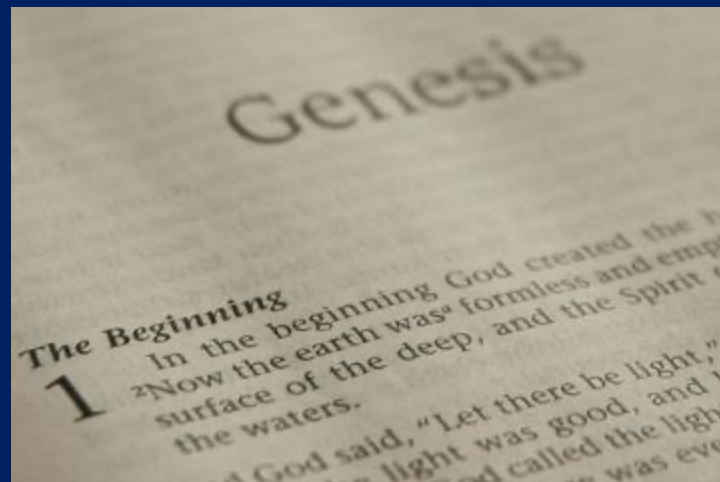
Senior Pastor – Sugar Land Bible Church
President – Chafer Theological Seminary

GENESIS STRUCTURE

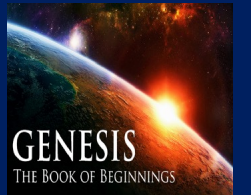


I. Beginning of the Human race (Gen. 1–11)

II. Beginning of the Hebrew race (Gen. 12–50)



GENESIS STRUCTURE



- I. Genesis 1-11 (four events)
 - A. Creation (1-2)
 - B. Fall (3-5)
 - C. Flood (6-9)
 - D. National dispersion (10-11)

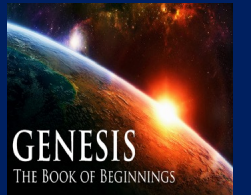


Genesis 3:15

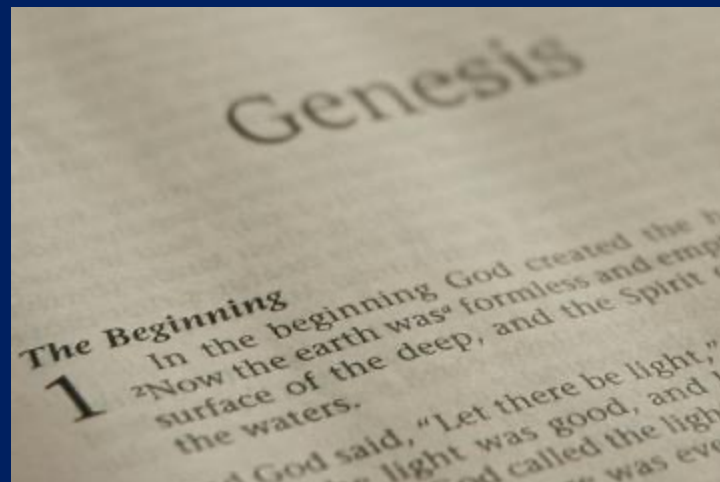
“And I will put enmity Between you and the woman, And between your seed and her seed; He shall bruise you on the head, And you shall bruise him on the heel.”



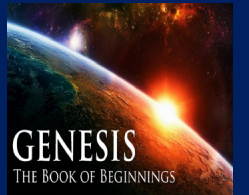
GENESIS STRUCTURE



- I. Beginning of the Human race (Gen. 1–11)
- II. Beginning of the Hebrew race (Gen. 12–50)**



GENESIS STRUCTURE



II. Genesis 12-50 (four people)

A. Abraham (12:1–25:11)

B. Isaac (25:12–26:35)

C. Jacob (27–36)

D. Joseph (37–50)

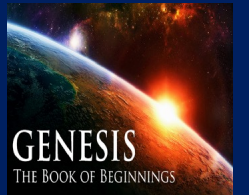


Isaiah 43:1

“But now, thus says the Lord, your Creator, O Jacob, And He who formed you, O Israel, 'Do not fear, for I have redeemed you; I have called you by name; you are Mine!'”



GENESIS STRUCTURE



II. Genesis 12-50 (four people)

A. Abraham (12:1–25:11)

B. Isaac (25:12–26:35)

C. Jacob (27–36)

D. Joseph (37–50)



Genesis 12–14

Abram's Early Journeys

- I. Unconditional promises (Gen. 12:1-3)
- II. From Haran to Canaan (Gen. 12:4-5)
- III. In Canaan (Gen. 12:6-9)
- IV. In Egypt (Gen. 12:10-20)
- V. Abram and Lot Separate (Gen. 13:1-13)
- VI. Reaffirmation of Abram's promises (Gen. 13:14-18)
- VII. Abram Rescues Lot (14:1-24)



Genesis 12–14

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Genesis 14:1–24

Abram Rescues Lot

- A. War (14:1-12)
- B. Rescue (14:13-16)
- C. Interaction with two kings (14:17-24)



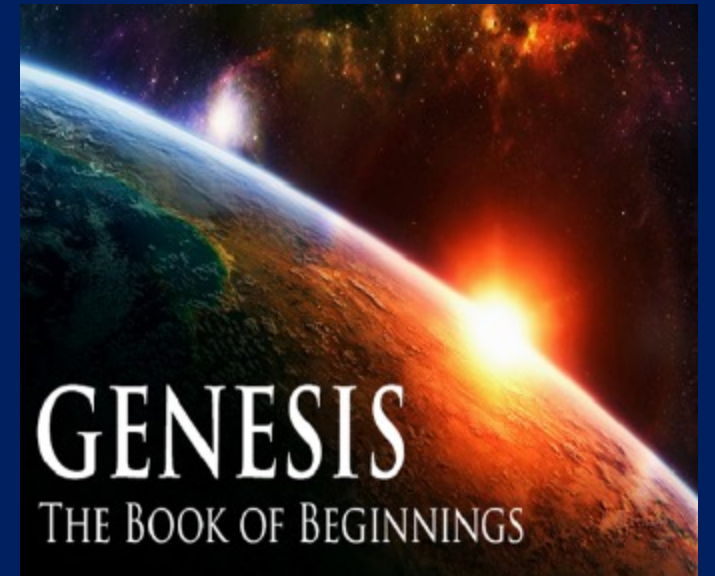
Genesis 14:1–24

Abram Rescues Lot

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B. Rescue (14:13-16)

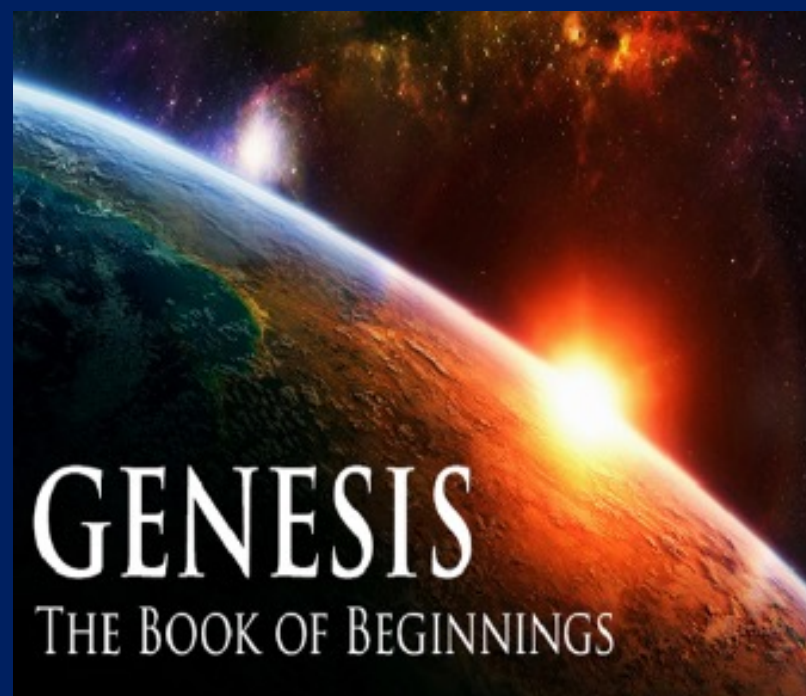
C. Interaction with two kings (14:17-24)



A. War

Genesis 14:1-12

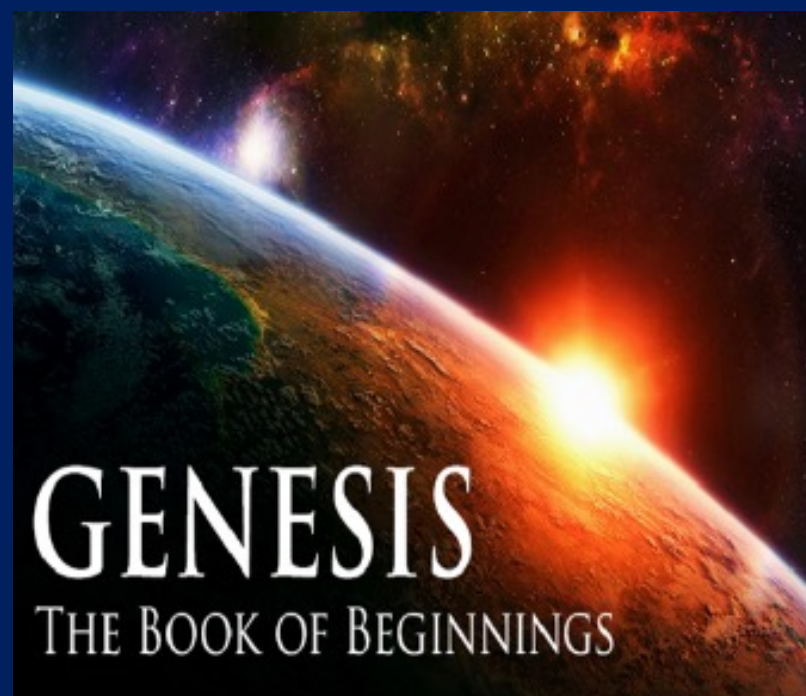
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2. Invaded (Gen. 14:2)
3. Place (Gen. 14:3)
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6. Specifics (Gen. 14:5b-6)
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A. War

Genesis 14:1-12

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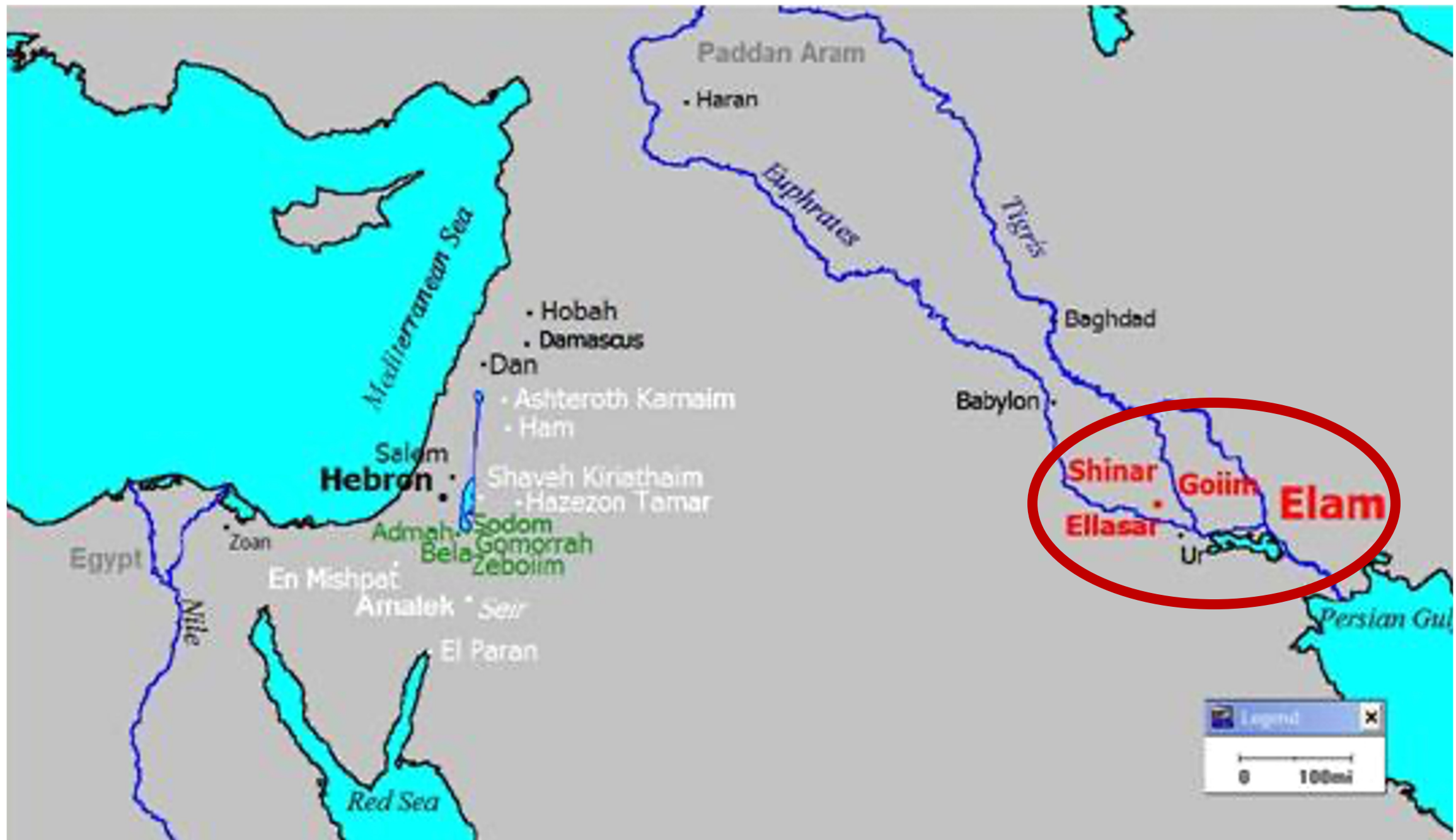


Genesis 11:1-4

¹ Now the whole earth used the same language and the same words. ² It came about as they journeyed east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. ³ They said to one another, “Come, let us make bricks and burn them thoroughly.” And they used brick for stone, and they used tar for mortar. ⁴ They said, “Come, let us build for ourselves a city, and a tower whose top will reach into heaven, and let us make for ourselves a name, otherwise we will be scattered abroad over the face of the whole earth.”







Paddan Aram

• Haran

Euphrates

Tigris

Baghdad

Babylon

Shinar

Gouim

Elam

Ur

Persian Gulf

Mediterranean Sea

• Hobah
• Damascus

• Dan

• Ashteroth Karnaim
• Ham

• Hebron

• Shaveh Kiriathaim
• Hazezon Tamar

• Admah
• Sodom
• Bela
• Gomorrah
• Zeboim

Egypt

Zoan

• En Mishpat
• Amalek
• Seir

• El Paran

Red Sea

Legend

0 100mi



Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 261

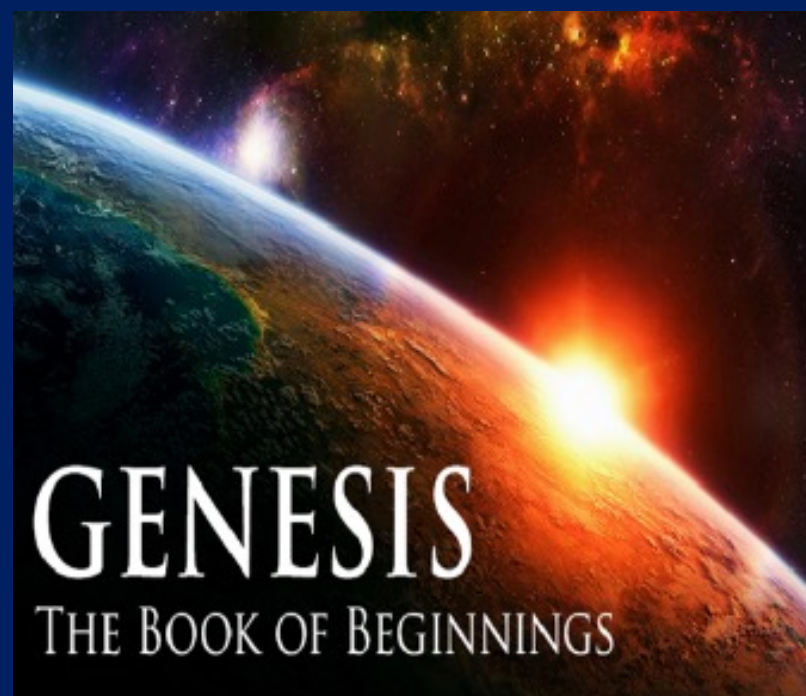


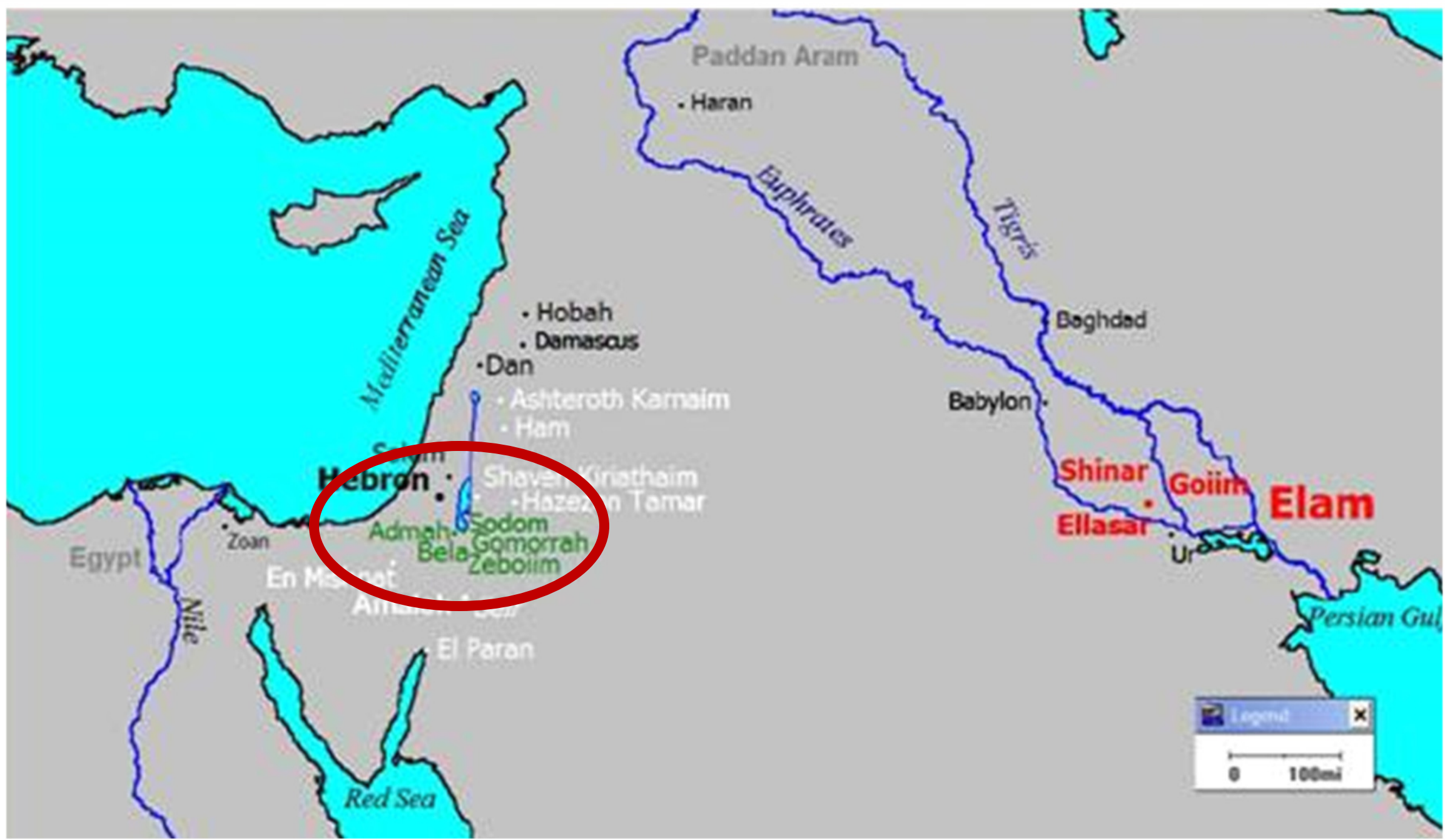
“Nevertheless, what should be noted here is that for the first time in the biblical text, non-Hebrew names appear. This shows the effect of the judgment of the confusion of languages and tongues. This again shows that Hebrew indeed was the original language before the event of the Tower of Babel.”

A. War

Genesis 14:1-12

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Shechem

Bethel

Ai

Jericho

Salem? (Jerusalem)

Mamre

Hebron

Sodom?

Gomorrah?

Zoar

Admah?

Zeboiim?

AMMON

MOAB

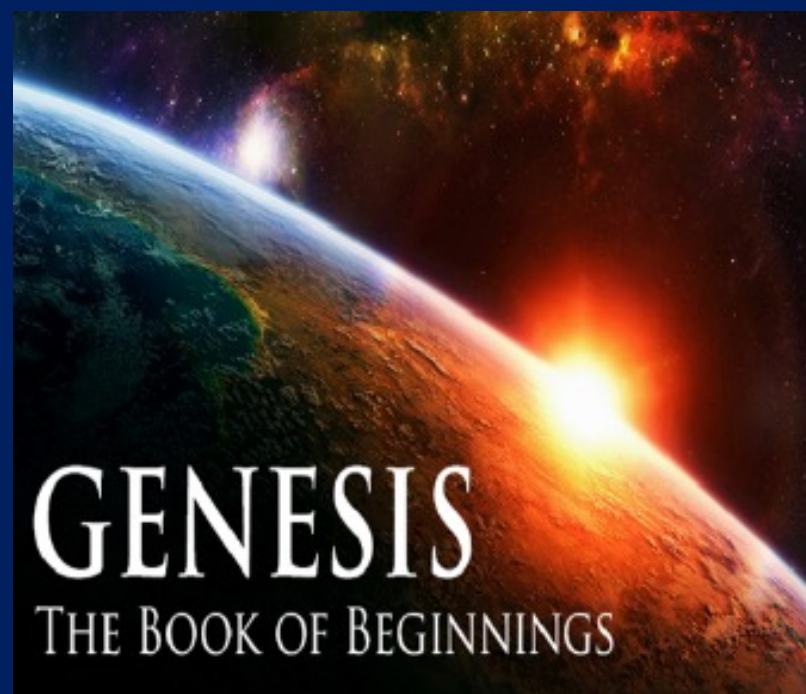
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A. War

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Dead Sea







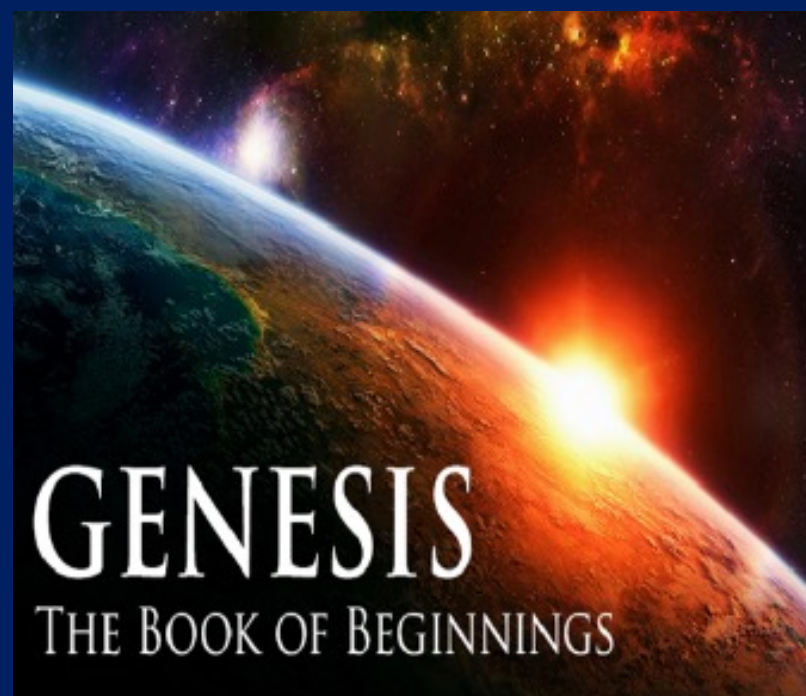
DEAD SEA



A. War

Genesis 14:1-12

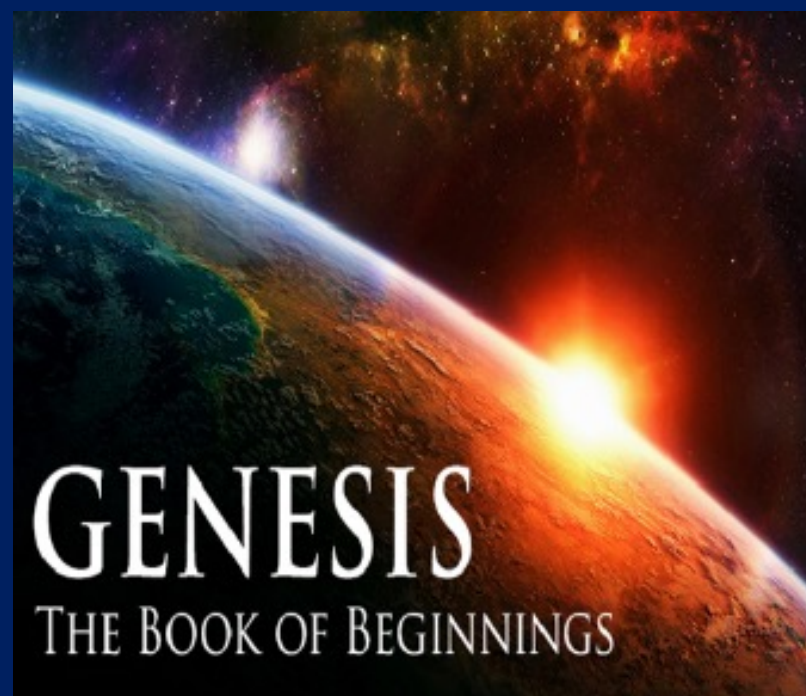
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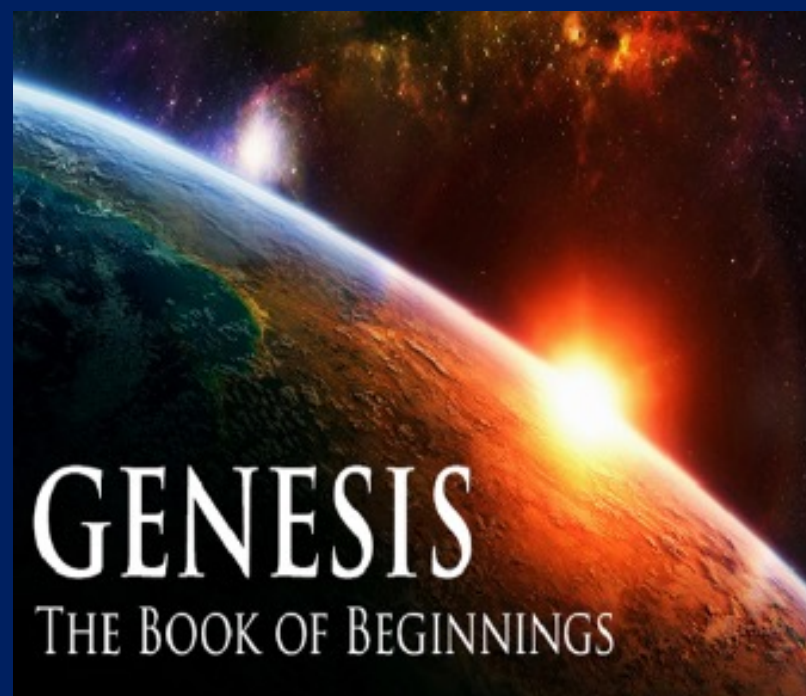
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A. War

Genesis 14:1-12

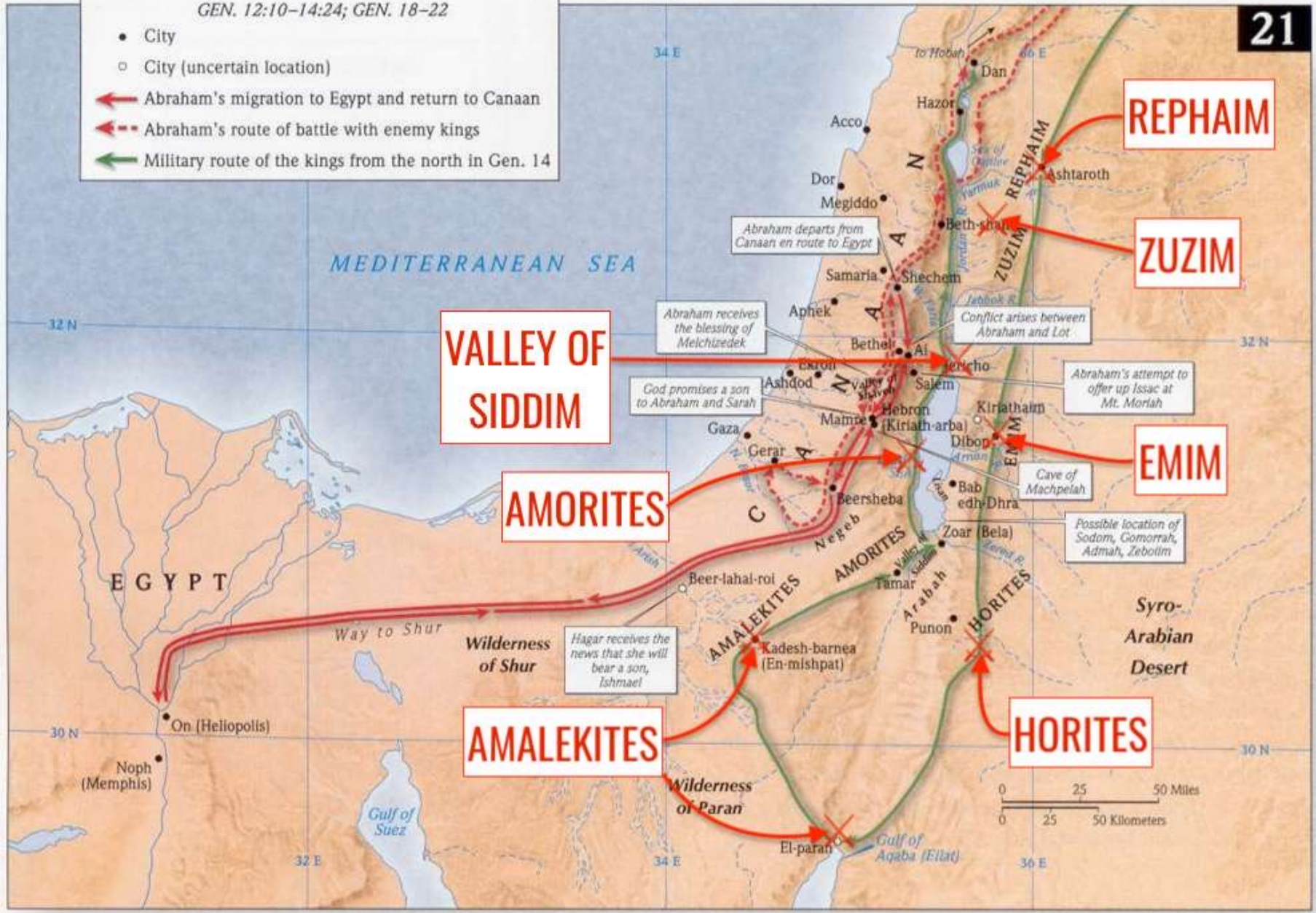
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ABRAHAM IN CANAAN

GEN. 12:10-14:24; GEN. 18-22

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Abraham's migration to Egypt and return to Canaan
- Abraham's route of battle with enemy kings
- Military route of the kings from the north in Gen. 14



VALLEY OF SIDDIM

AMORITES

AMALEKITES

REPHAIM

ZUZIM

EMIM

HORITES

Abraham departs from Canaan en route to Egypt

Abraham receives the blessing of Melchizedek

God promises a son to Abraham and Sarah

Hagar receives the news that she will bear a son, Ishmael

Conflict arises between Abraham and Lot

Abraham's attempt to offer up Isaac at Mt. Moriah

Possible location of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zebolim

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

EGYPT

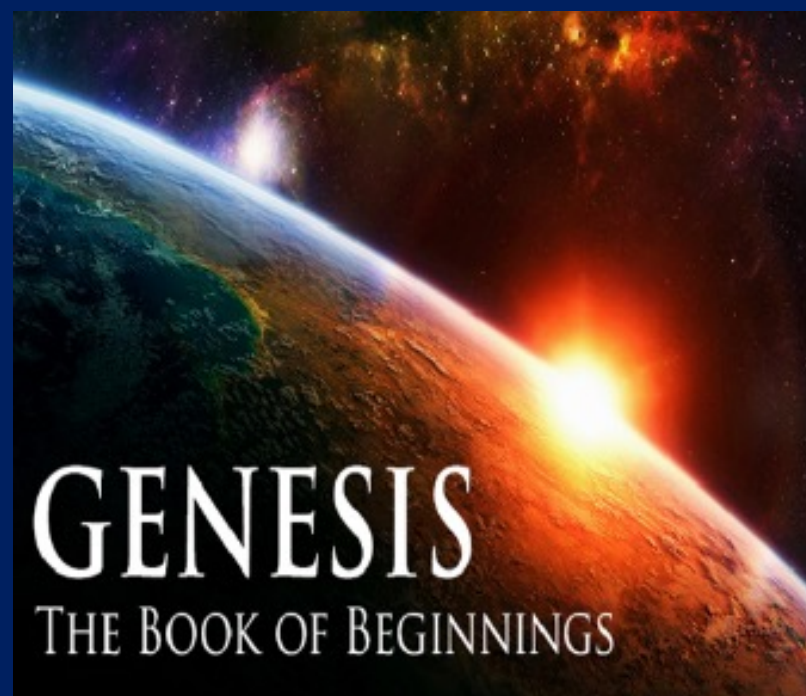
Syro-Arabian Desert

0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers

A. War

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Abraham
Rescues
Lot
from the
Four
Mesopotamian
Kings

Damascus

Dan

Karnaim-
Ashtaroth

Salem
Hebron

Sodom?
Zoar

Tamar

Kadash-barnea

El-paran

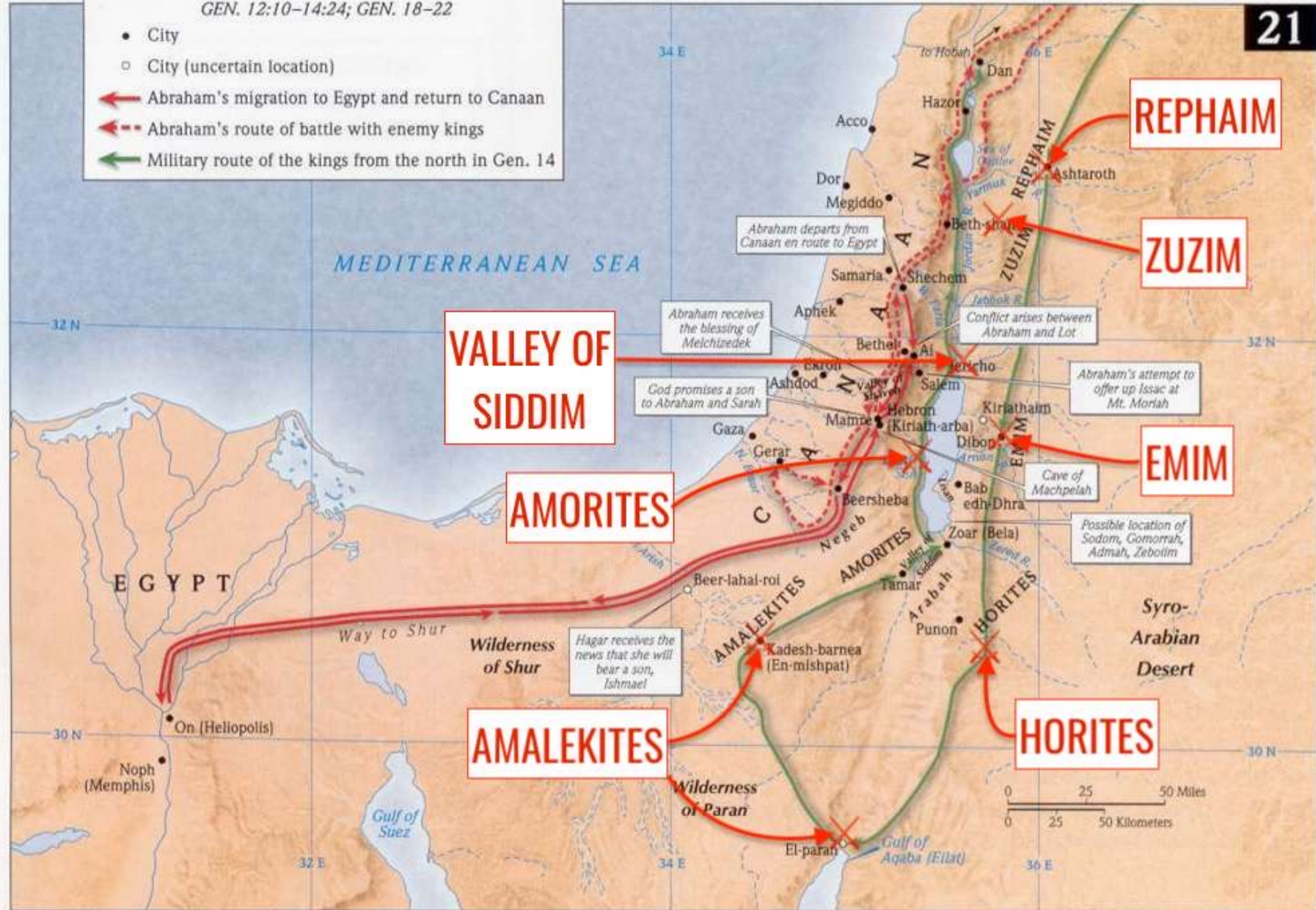
Abraham's Rescue

Mesopotamian Kings Attack

ABRAHAM IN CANAAN

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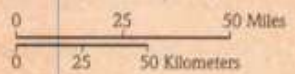
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Cave of Machpelah

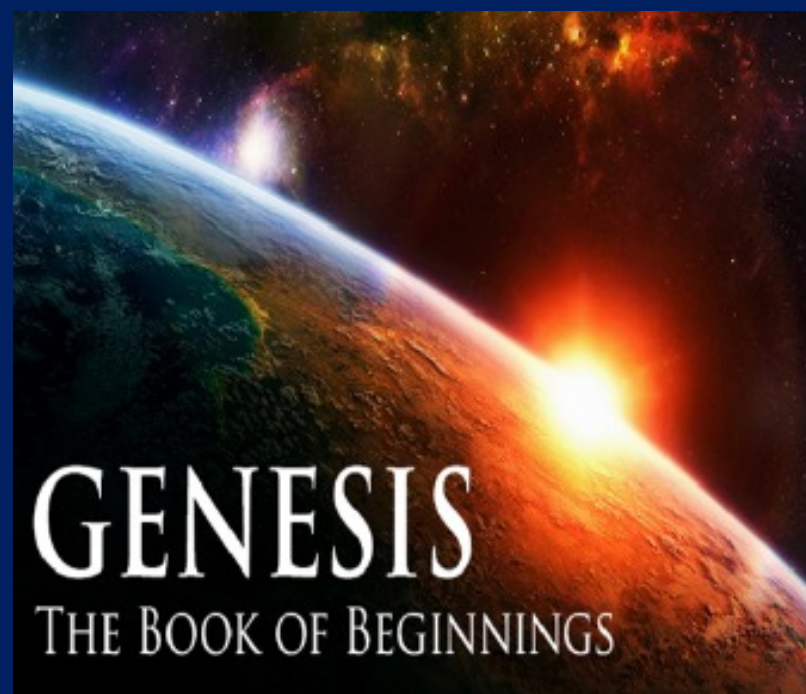
Possible location of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zebolim



A. War

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8. War

Genesis 14:8-11

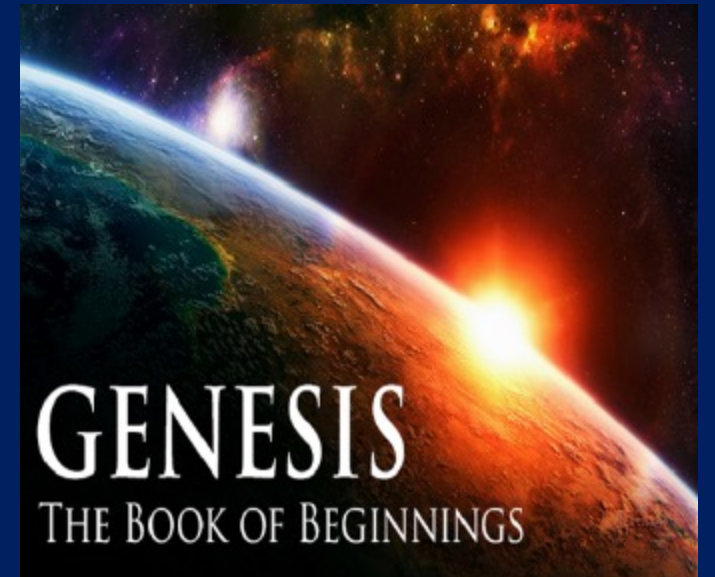
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- c. Invaders (9)
- d. Summary (10a)
- e. Two kings die (10b)
- f. Three kings flee (10c)
- g. Two kings plundered (11)

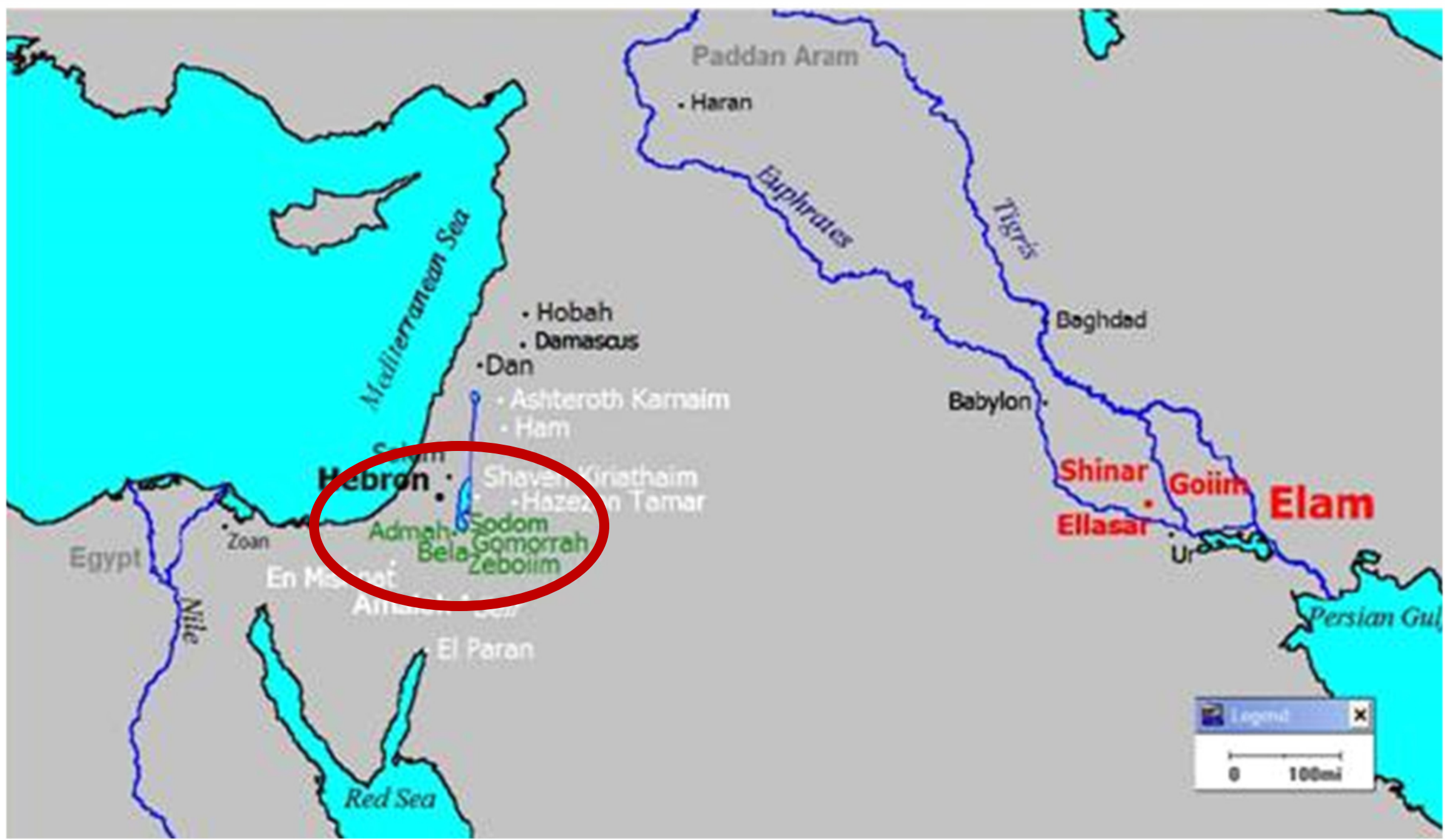


8. War

Genesis 14:8-11

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Paddan Aram

• Haran

Euphrates

Tigris

Beghdad

Babylon

Shinar

Goiim

Elam

Ellasai

Ur

Persian Gul

Mediterranean Sea

• Hobah
• Damascus

• Dan

• Ashteroth Karnaim

• Ham

Hebron

• Shaveh
• Kiriathaim

• Hazezan
• Tamar

Admah

Sodom

Bela

Gomorrhah

Zebolim

En Meshai

Amath

El Paran

Egypt

Zoan

Nile

Red Sea

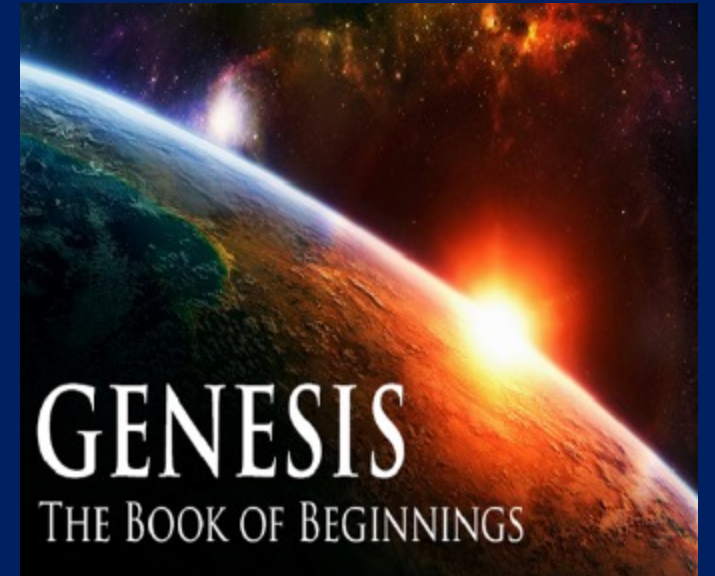
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8. War

Genesis 14:8-11

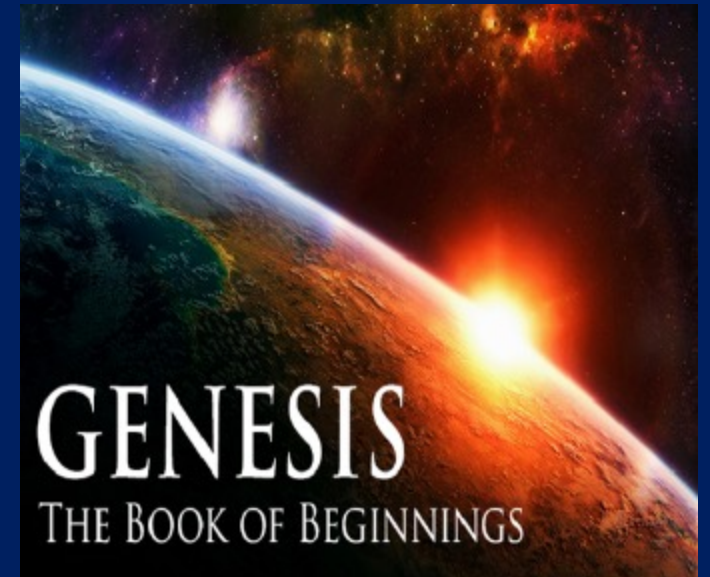
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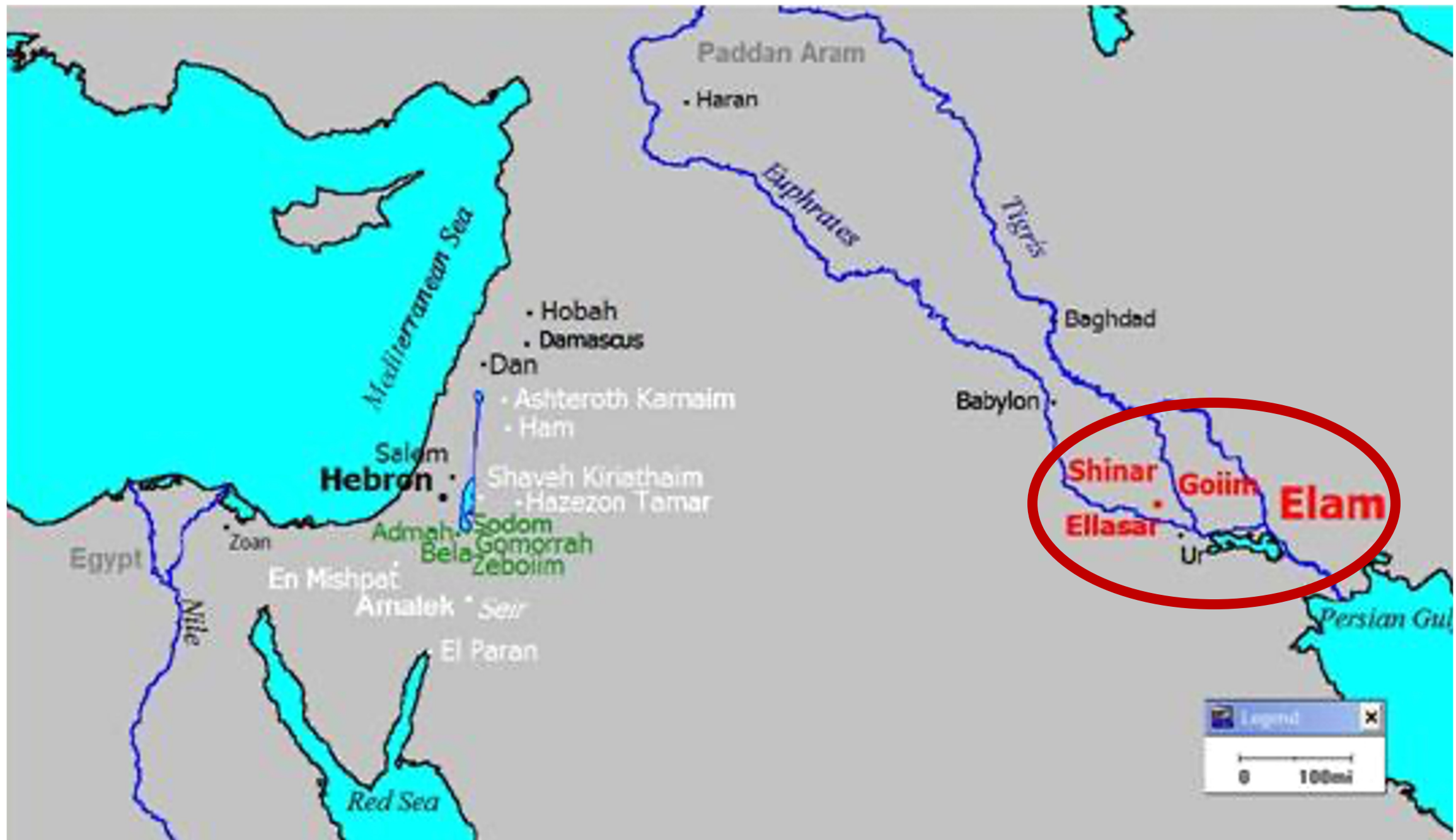


8. War

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Tigris

Baghdad

Babylon

Mediterranean Sea

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• Damascus

• Dan

• Ashteroth Karnaim
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• Hebron

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En Mishpat

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• El Paron

Egypt

Nile

Zoon

Red Sea

Persian Gulf

Shinar

Goim

Elam

Ellasai

Ur

Legend

0 100mi

8. War

Genesis 14:8-11

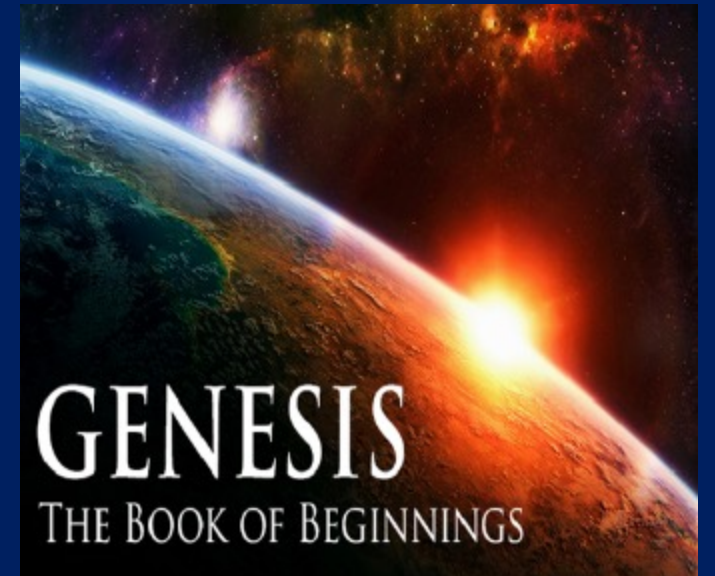
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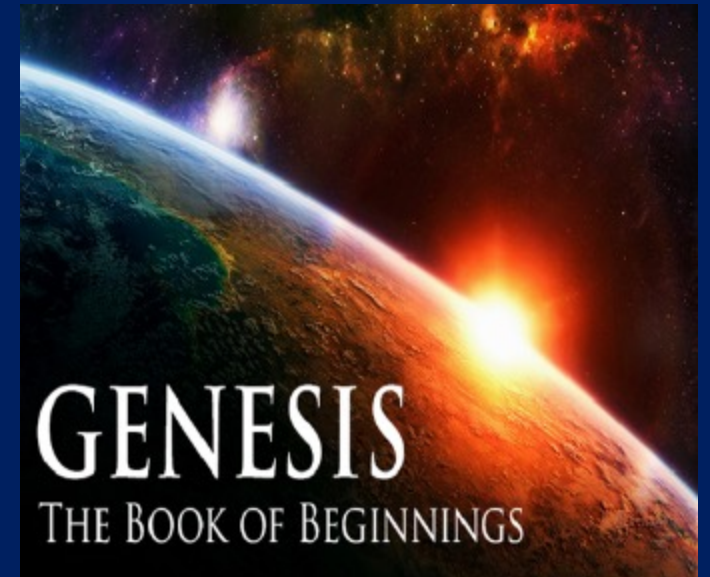
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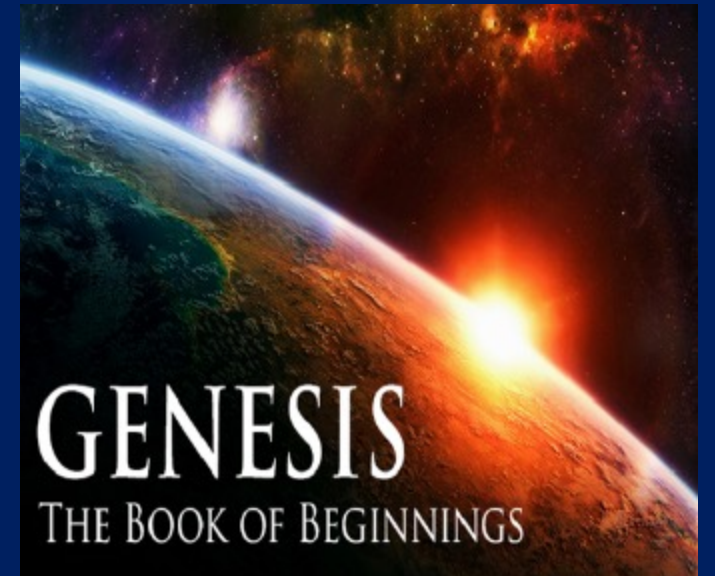
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8. War

Genesis 14:8-11

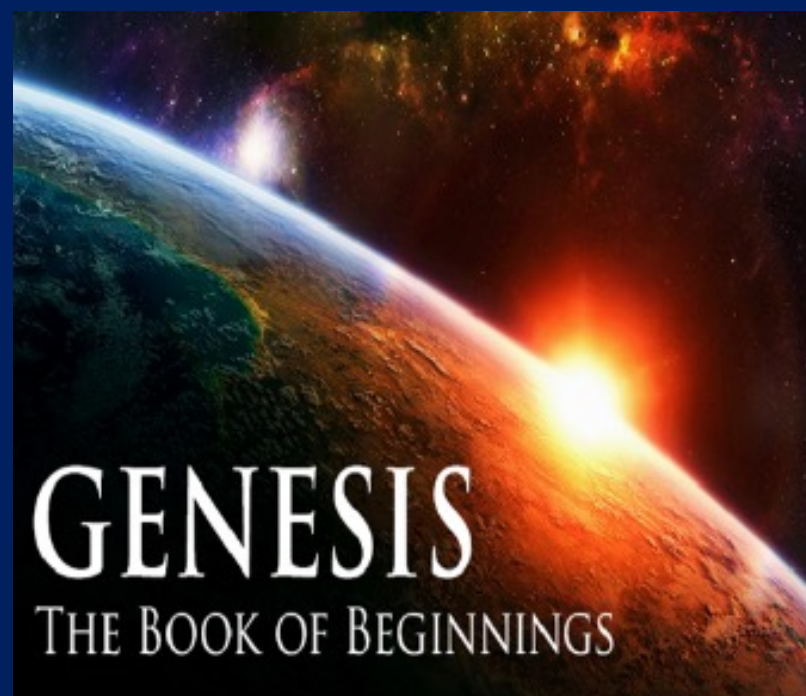
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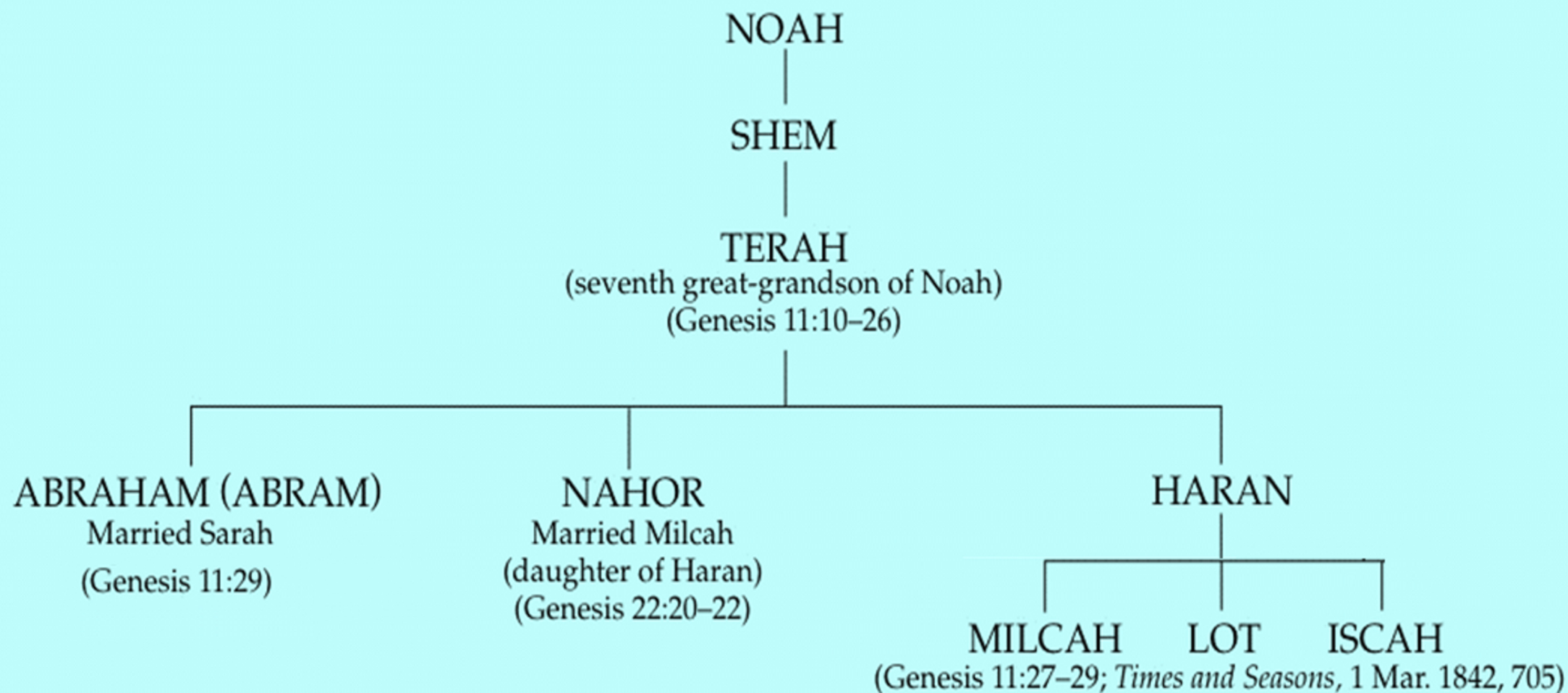


A. War

Genesis 14:1-12

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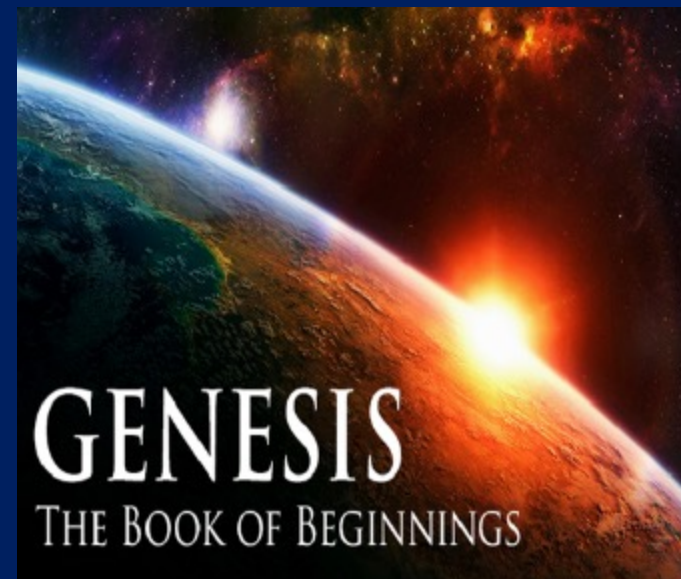
Genesis 14:1–24

Abram Rescues Lot

A. War (14:1-12)

B. Rescue (14:13-16)

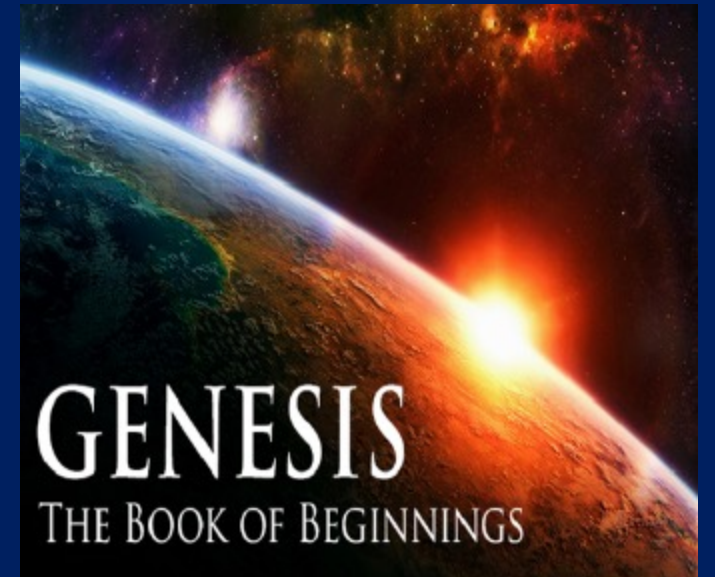
C. Interaction with two kings (14:17-24)



B. Rescue

Genesis 14:13-16

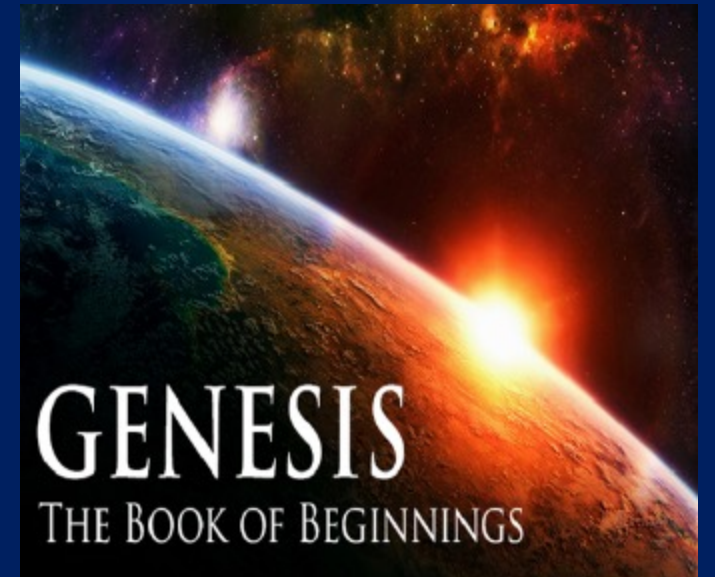
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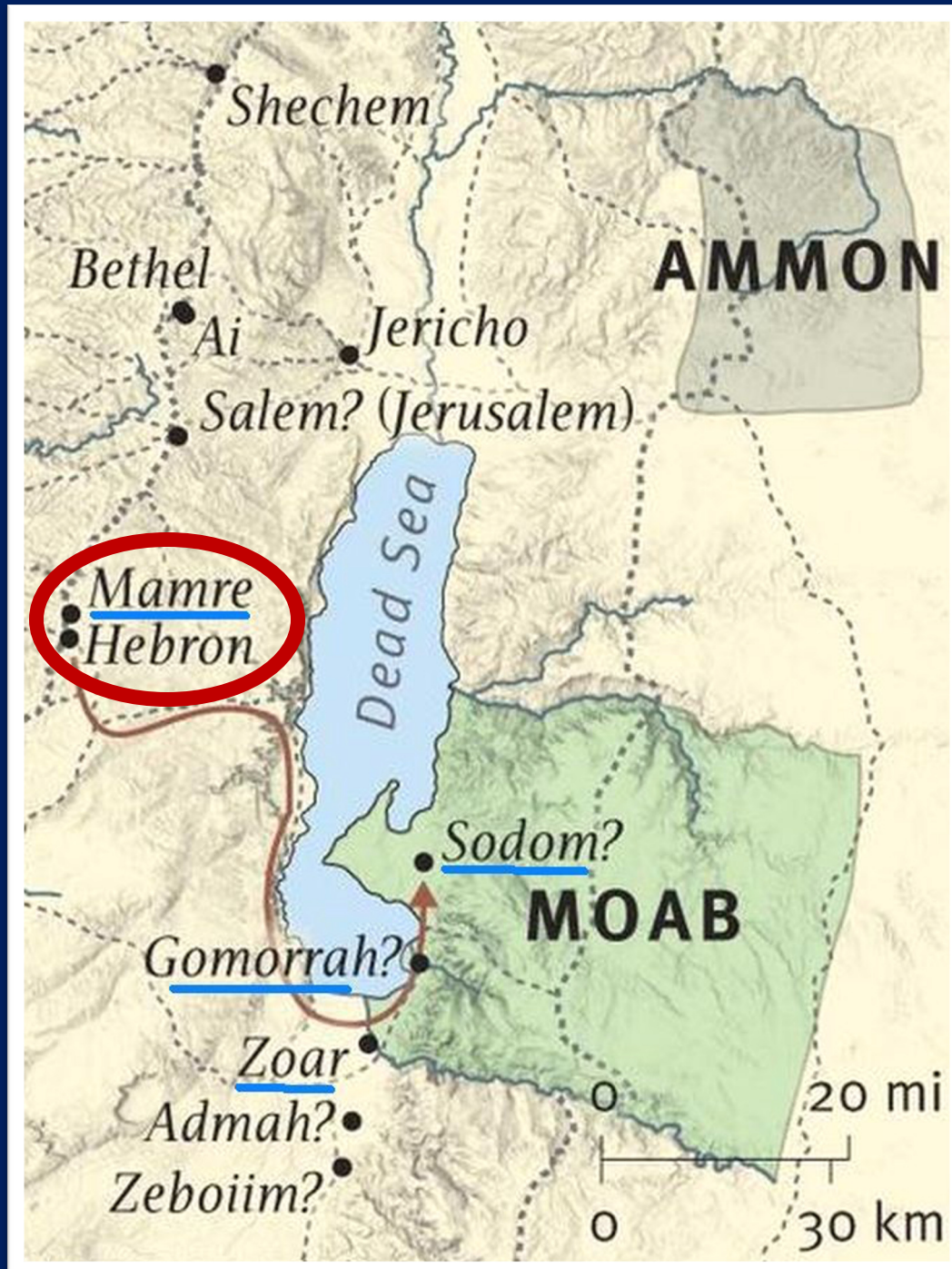


B. Rescue

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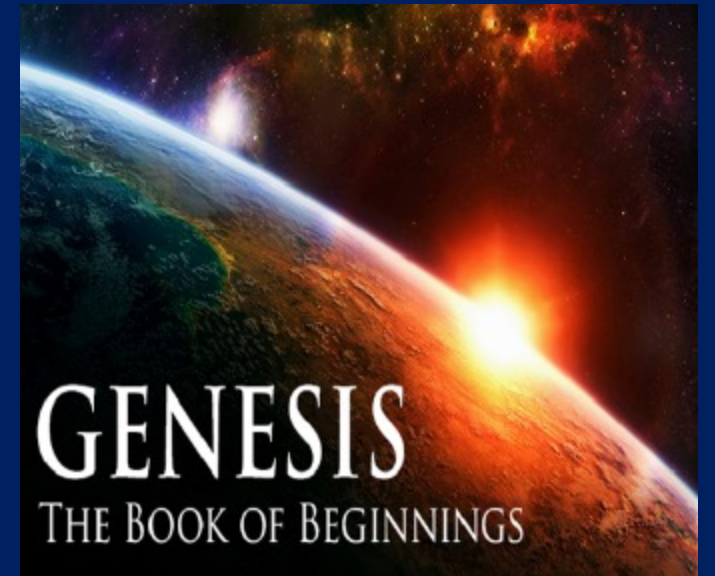




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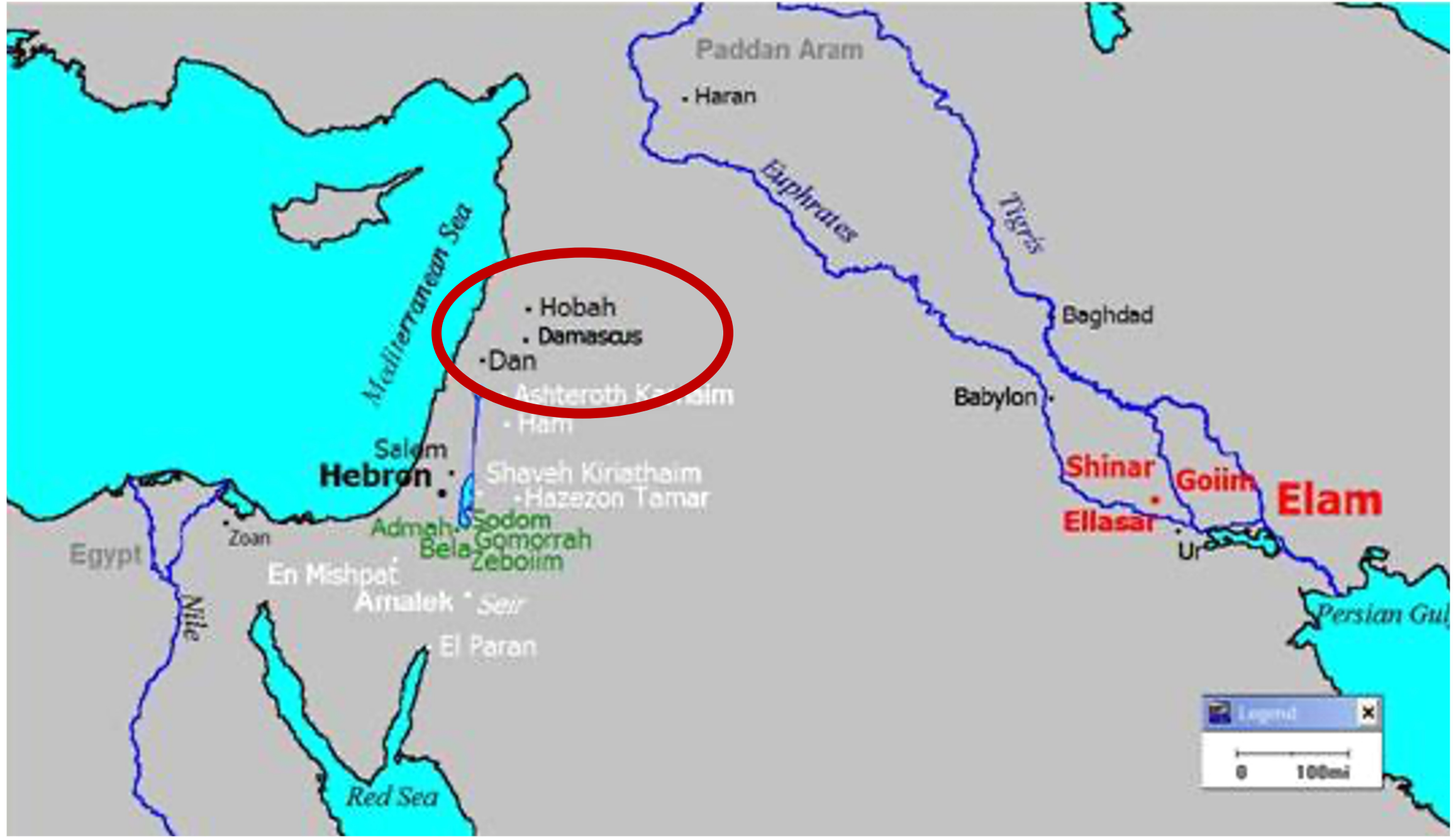


Granville Sharp



"No Englishman can be truly loyal who opposed the principles of English law whereby the people are required to have arms of defence in peace, for mutual as well as private defence...The laws of England always required the people to be armed, and not only armed, but to be expert in arms."

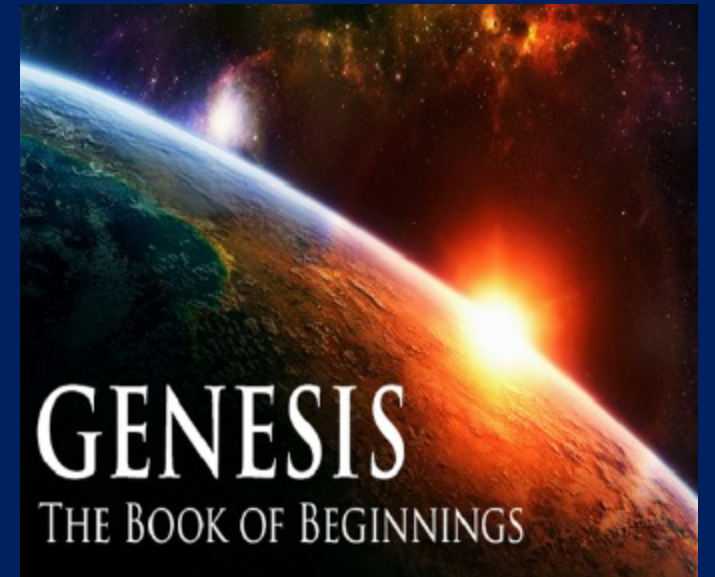
Les Adams, *The Second Amendment Primer: A Citizen's Guidebook to the History, Sources, and Authorities for the Constitutional Guarantee of the Right to Keep and Bear Arms* (NY: Skyhorse, 2013), 63.



B. Rescue

Genesis 14:13-16

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- Hobah
- Damascus
- Dan

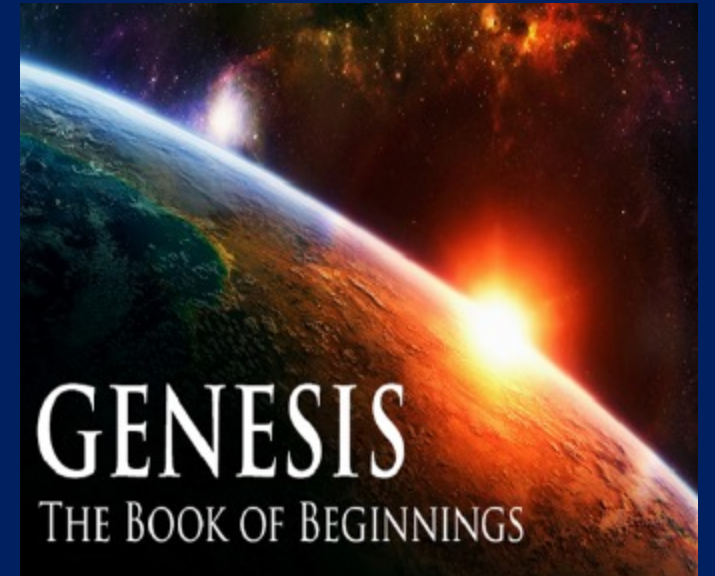
Legend

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B. Rescue

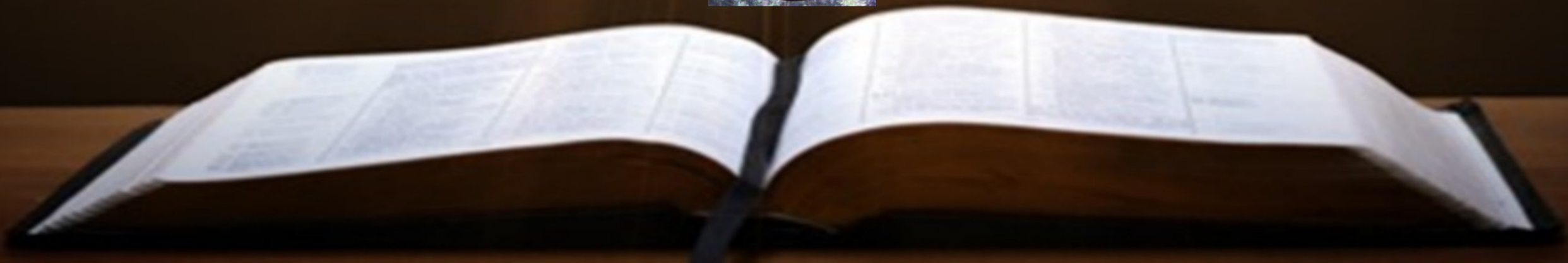
Genesis 14:13-16

1. Abram's notification (Gen. 14:13)
2. Abram's arms (Gen. 14:14)
3. Abram's attack (Gen. 14:15)
4. Abram's rescue (Gen. 14:16)



1 Samuel 16:13-14

¹³ Then Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the midst of his brothers; and the Spirit of the Lord came mightily upon David from that day forward. And Samuel arose and went to Ramah. ¹⁴ Now the Spirit of the Lord departed from Saul, and an evil spirit from the Lord terrorized him.





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The Book of Genesis, 266



“However, although they were rescued by Abram, representing the true God, they experienced the grace of God and the knowledge of the true God through Abram and Melchizedek. Nevertheless, these freed citizens of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboiim all failed to respond spiritually and turn away from their sins. Although they were rescued at this point, all of these people died in Genesis 19 when Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed.”

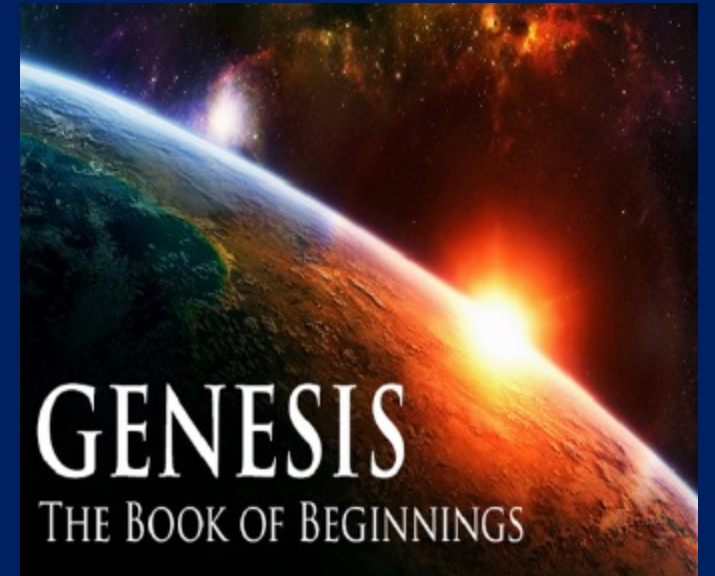
Genesis 14:1–24

Abram Rescues Lot

A. War (14:1-12)

B. Rescue (14:13-16)

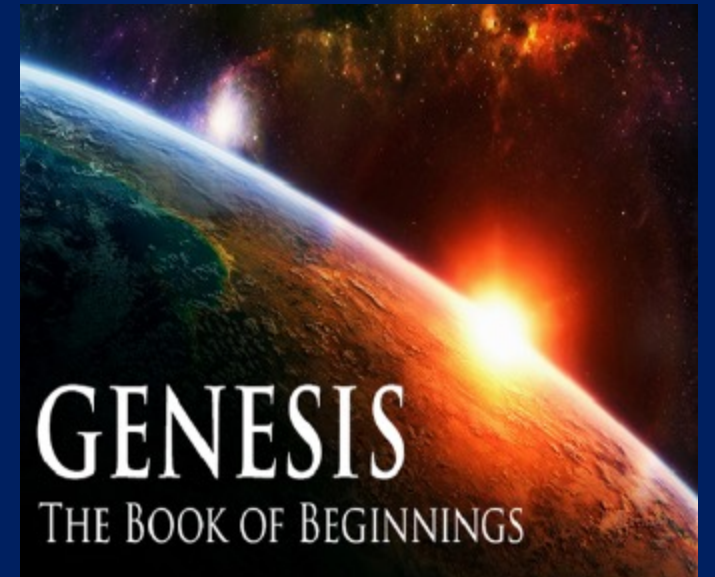
C. Interaction with two kings (14:17-24)



C. Interaction with Two Kings

Genesis 14:17-24

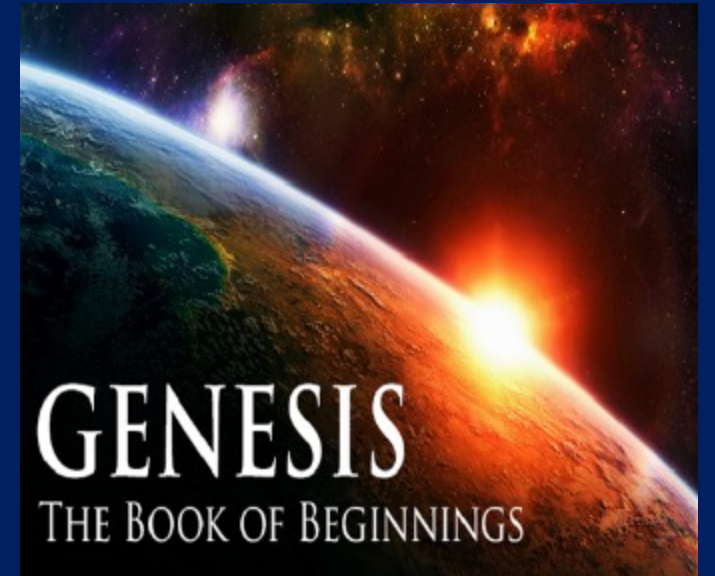
1. Abram & the King of Sodom (Gen. 14:17)
2. Abram & the King of Salem (Gen. 14:18-20)
3. Abram & the King of Sodom (Gen. 14:21-24)



C. Interaction with Two Kings

Genesis 14:17-24

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2. Abram & the King of Salem (Gen. 14:18-20)
3. Abram & the King of Sodom (Gen. 14:21-24)

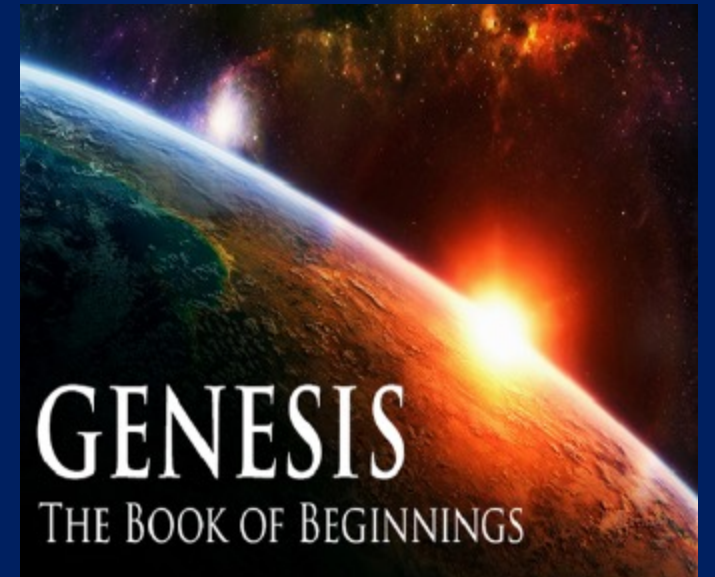




C. Interaction with Two Kings

Genesis 14:17-24

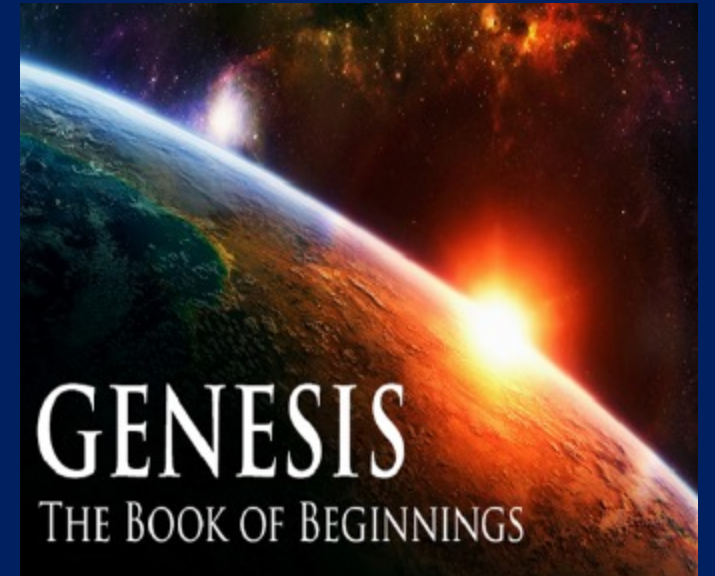
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2. Abram & the King of Salem (Gen. 14:18-20)
3. Abram & the King of Sodom (Gen. 14:21-24)



2. Abram & The King of Salem

Genesis 14:18-20

- a. Name (18a)
- b. King (18b)
- c. Priest (18c)
- d. Blessing to Abram (19)
- e. Blessing to God (20a)
- f. Reception of tithes (20b)



2. Abram & The King of Salem

Genesis 14:18-20

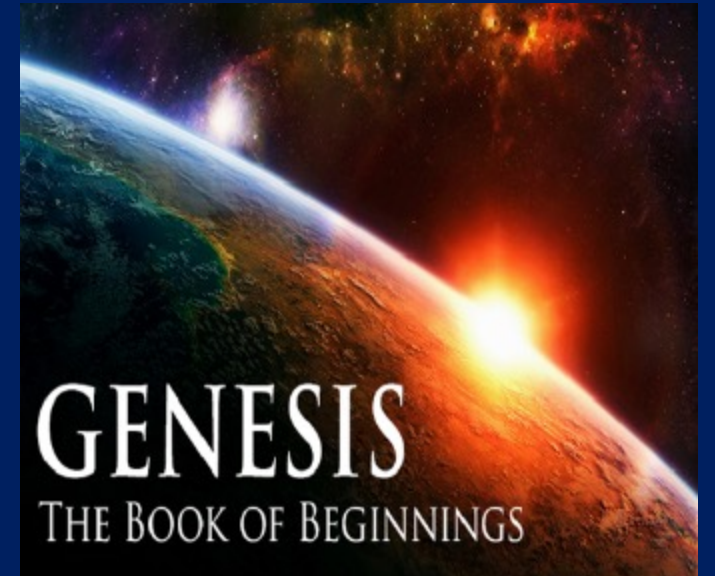
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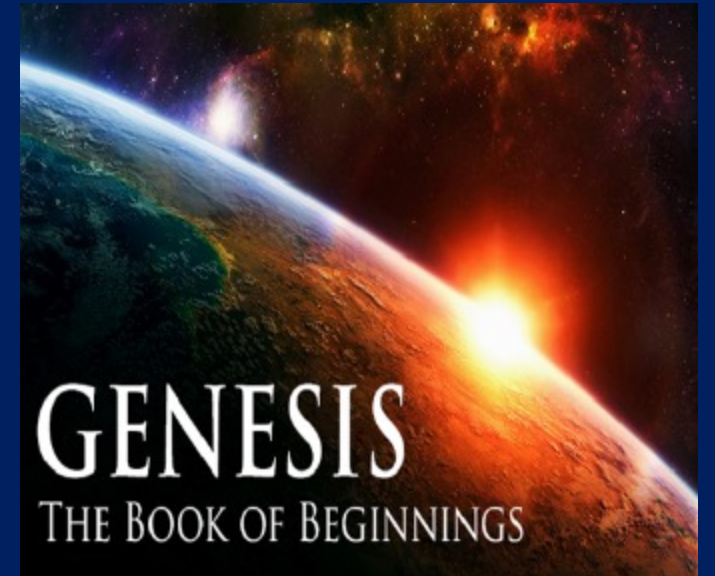
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Genesis 3:15

“And I will put enmity Between you and the woman, And between your seed and her seed; He shall bruise you on the head, And you shall bruise him on the heel.”

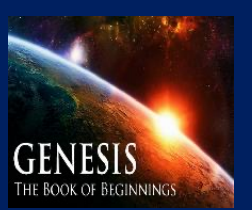


Genesis 9:26

“He also said, “Blessed be the Lord, The God of Shem;
And let Canaan be his servant.”



God's Messianic Purposes Beginning in Genesis



- *Proto-evangelium* from Adam & Eve (3:15)
- Seth (4:25)
- Noah (Gen 5:29)
- **Shem (9:26)**
- Abraham (12:3)
- Isaac (21:12)
- Jacob (25:23)
- Judah (49:10)



6 Reasons Why Melchizedek is a Type of Christ (7:1-3)

1. Jerusalem
2. Peace and Righteousness
3. King and Priest
4. No beginning and ending
5. Bread and wine
6. Priest of the Most High

Melchizedek is Not a Theophany

- No known genealogy
- “Like” the Son of God
- No message from God to man
- Ruler over a geo-political place



Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 268, 270-71

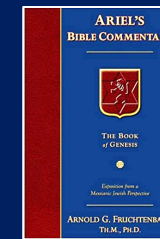


“While many have taught that Melchizedek was a preincarnate Christ, this simply cannot be. This was not a theophany, because theophanies came and went; they appeared, gave their proclamation, message, or commandment and then disappeared. Theophanies never held an office here on earth. Here, Melchizedek holds two offices: that of king and that of priest...Again, he was not a theophany (or he was only a type), for several reasons. First, theophanies merely appeared and disappeared, not holding an earthly office like king or priest. Second, Hebrews 5:1, which begins listing several prerequisites for priesthood, makes the point that a priest had to be human.”



Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 268, 270-71



“The Messiah did not become human until the Incarnation. So for Melchizedek to first be a priest, he first had to be human. Third, Hebrews states that he was like the Son of God, not that he was the Son of God: He was made like unto the Son of God. Therefore, there is no biblical basis for making Melchizedek a theophany or the preincarnate Christ. Melchizedek was a human being who was said to be a type of the Messiah in that he was both king and priest. When the Book of Hebrews mentions that he had no genealogy—no father, no mother—the main point of the author of Hebrews is that there is no record of a genealogy for Melchizedek, no mention of a father or a mother.”



Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 268, 270-71



“It does not say that he did not have one, only that there is no record of it. The point Hebrews is making is that the correct genealogy was vital for the Levitical Priesthood. Unless one could prove that he was a descendant of Aaron, he could not serve as a priest under the Levitical Law. However, the Melchizedekian Priesthood was not based upon descent, but it was based strictly on divine appointment. When Hebrews states: neither beginning nor end, it does not say he did not have one; it just means that there is no beginning or end of his priesthood in the biblical record. The typology being drawn is that of a continuous priesthood, as is the case with Jesus.”



Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 268, 270-71

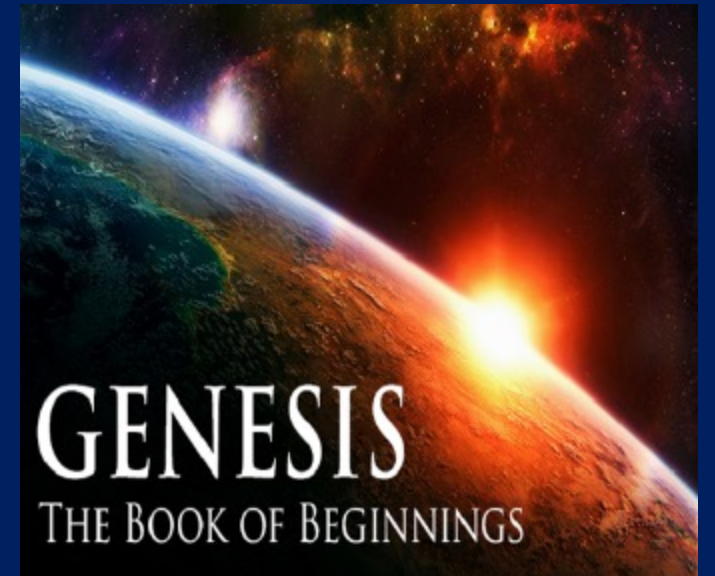


“Others try to defend the theophany view by pointing out that the name Melchizedek means ‘king of righteousness’; and, therefore, he had to be a preincarnate Christ. However, the last part of the name, zedek, was a Jebusite dynastic name for the kings of Jerusalem. This is seen in Joshua 10:1, where the king of Jerusalem then was named Adonizedek, which means the ‘lord of righteousness’, yet this was a wicked, idol-worshipping, Canaanite, Jebusite king. So using the meaning of the name to prove a theophany does not work here, since zedek was merely a dynastic title of Jebusite kings of Jerusalem, as in the case of Melchizedek and Adonizedek.”

2. Abram & The King of Salem

Genesis 14:18-20

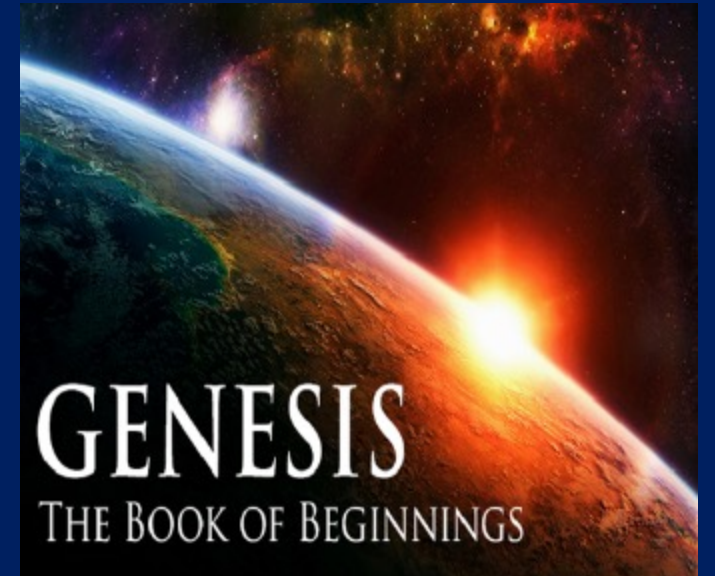
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Genesis 14:18-20

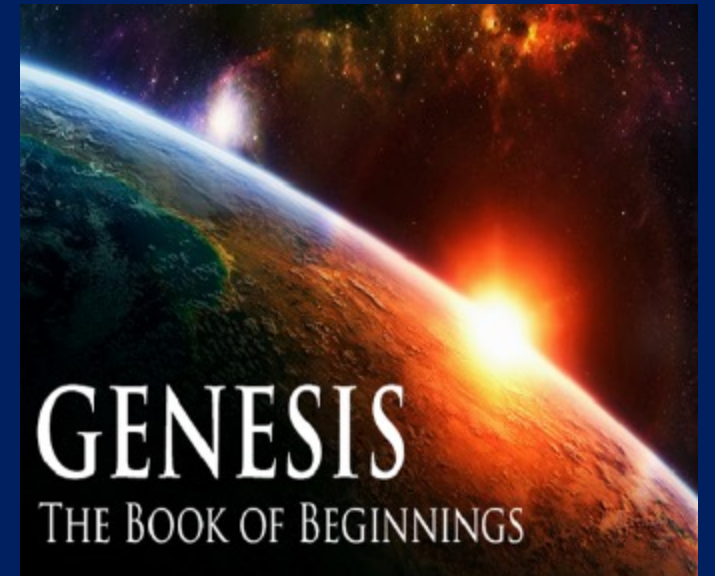
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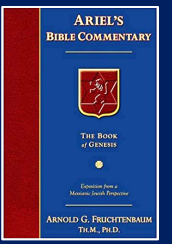
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“In verse 20b is Abram’s response to Melchizedek: And he gave him a tenth of all. Abram is again proving to be a blessing to others. What should be noted, however, is that Abram is giving a tenth of the spoils of war, not his income. Many have used this passage to try to claim that tithing was an Old Testament law even before the Mosaic Law, and they do this because they recognize that the Mosaic Law is no longer in effect. If, therefore, they want to teach tithing, they have to use a different basis for tithing; and so they often refer to this event. However, one should note the following points. First, there was...



Dr. Arnold G. Fruchtenbaum

The Book of Genesis, 268

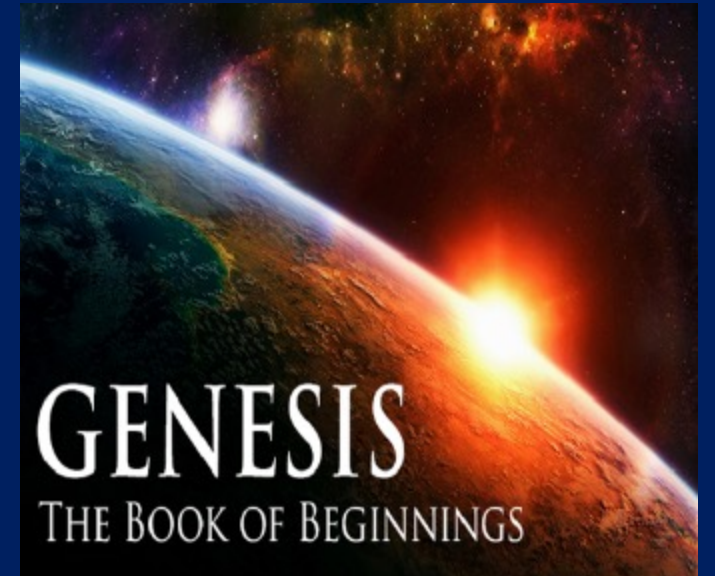


...no commandment to do so; Abram did it voluntarily. Second, this was a one-time event; there is no record of him doing it repeatedly. Third, this was not a tithe from his income; there is no record of Abram giving a tenth of the income he received from all the wealth gifted to him by Pharaoh, etc. This is one-tenth from the spoils of war, and the spoils originally belonged to others.”

C. Interaction with Two Kings

Genesis 14:17-24

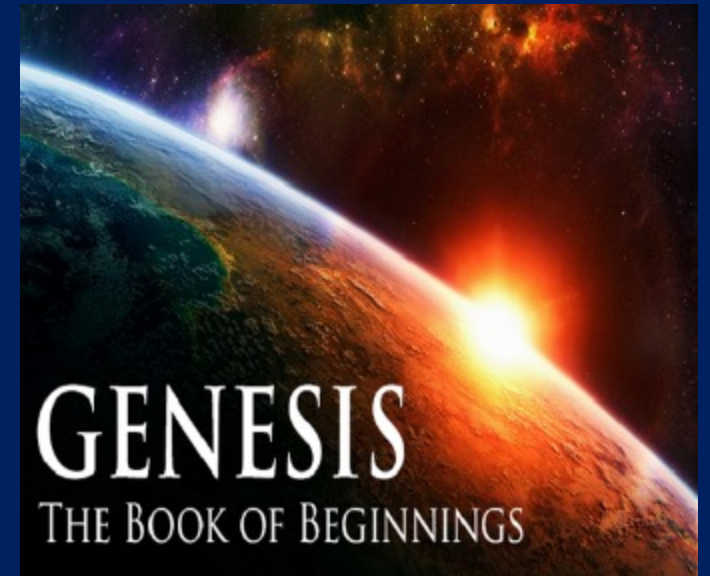
1. Abram & the King of Sodom (Gen. 14:17)
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3. Abram & the King of Sodom (Gen. 14:21-24)



3. Abram & The King of Sodom

Genesis 14:21-24

- a. Kings' offer (21)
- b. Abram's response (22-24)
 - 1) Oath (22)
 - 2) Content (23)
 - 3) Exceptions (24)



3. Abram & The King of Sodom

Genesis 14:21-24

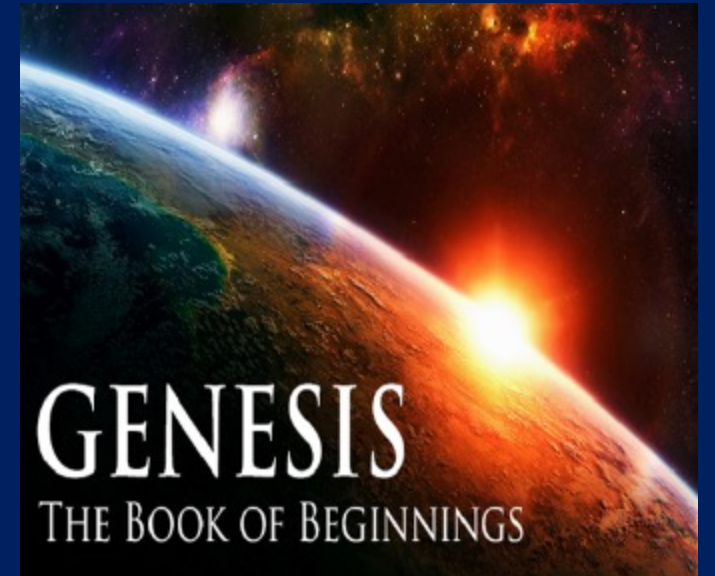
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3. Abram & The King of Sodom

Genesis 14:21-24

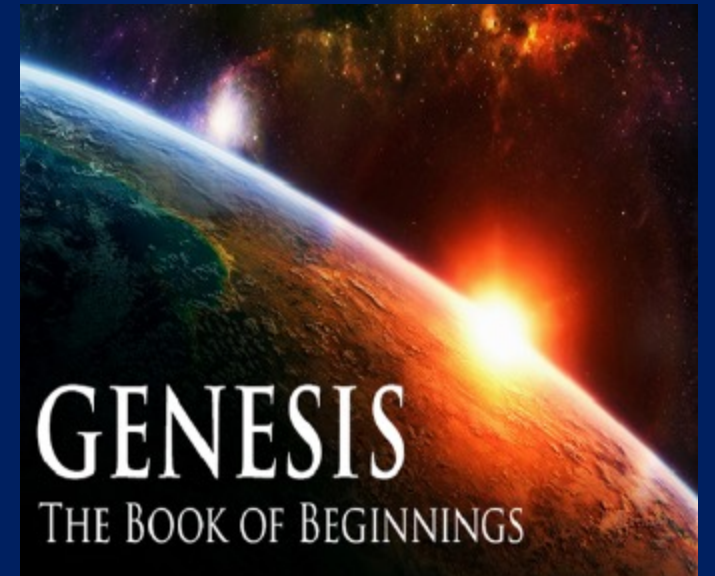
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2) Content (23)

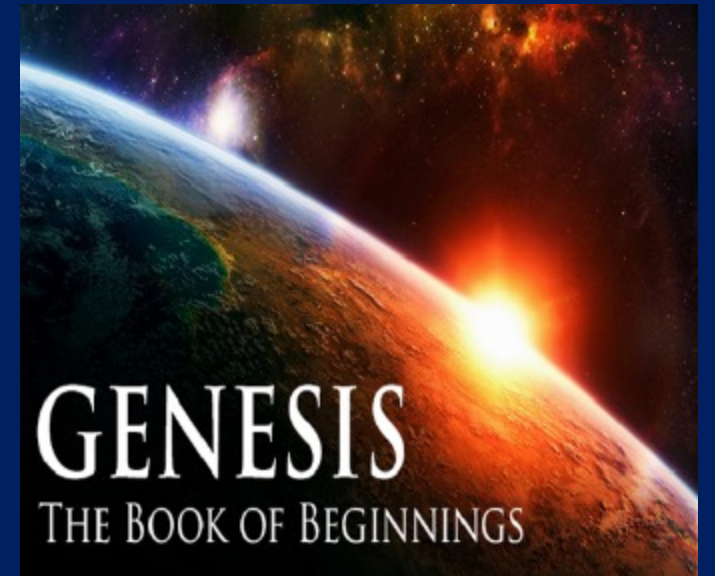
3) Exceptions (24)



3. Abram & The King of Sodom

Genesis 14:21-24

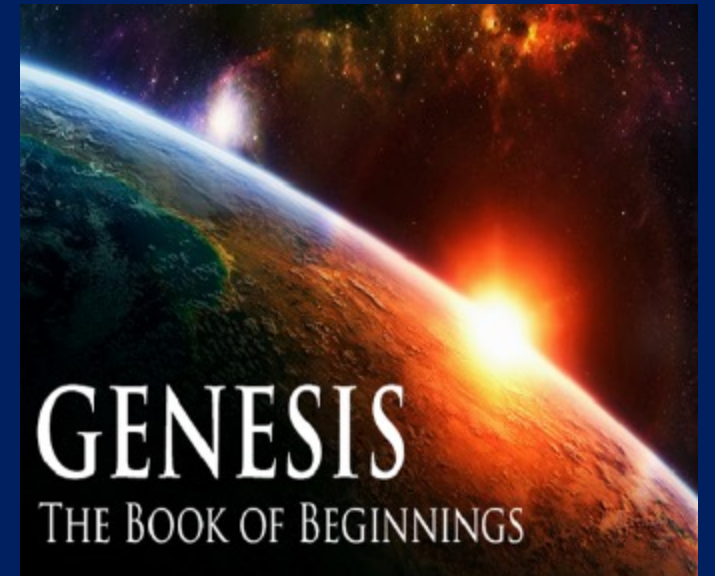
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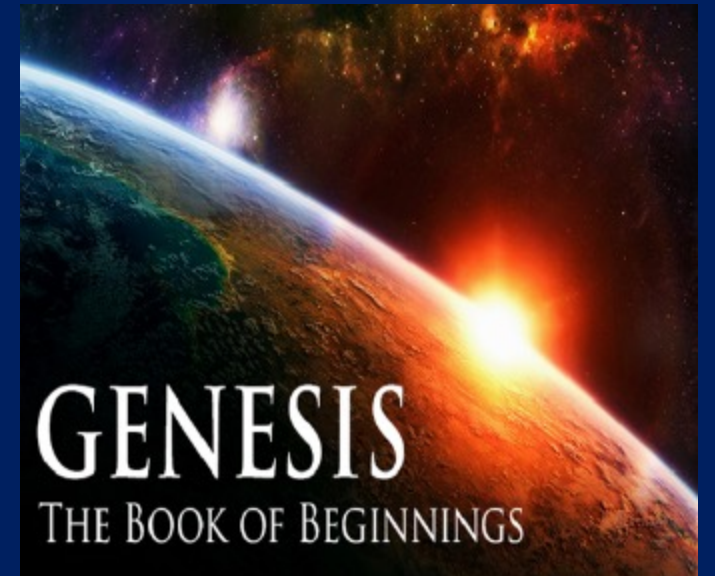
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Genesis 14:21-24

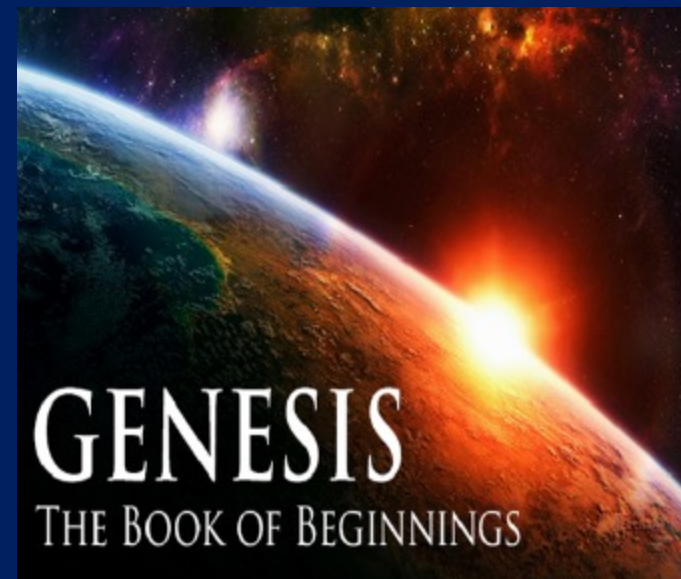
- a. Kings' offer (21)
- b. **Abram's response (22-24)**
 - 1) Oath (22)
 - 2) Content (23)
 - 3) **Exceptions (24)**



VI. 8 New Promises

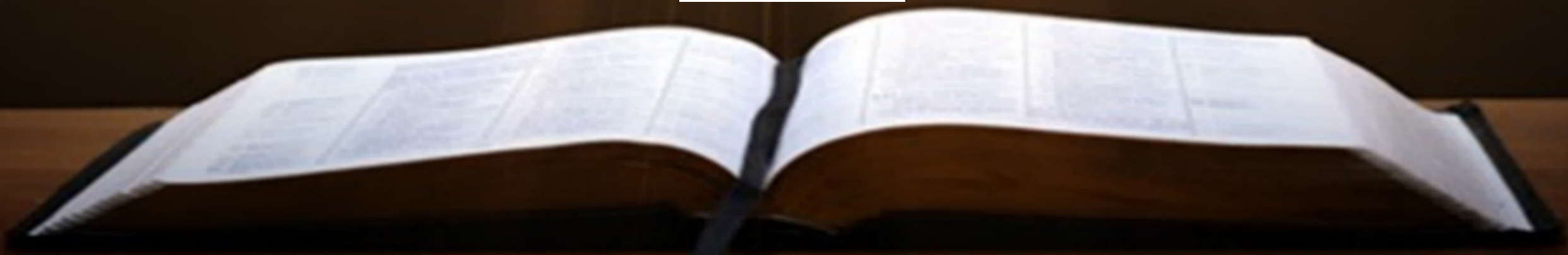
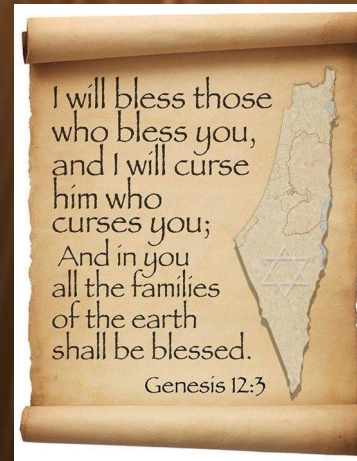
Genesis 12:1-3

- A. Land (Gen. 12:1b)
- B. Great nation (Gen. 12:2a)
- C. Personal blessing (Gen. 12:2b)
- D. Great name (Gen. 12:2c)
- E. Blessing to others (Gen. 12:2d)
- F. **Blessing to blessers (Gen. 12:3a)**
- G. Cursing to cursers (Gen. 12:3b)
- H. Blessing to the world (Gen. 12:3c)



Genesis 12:3

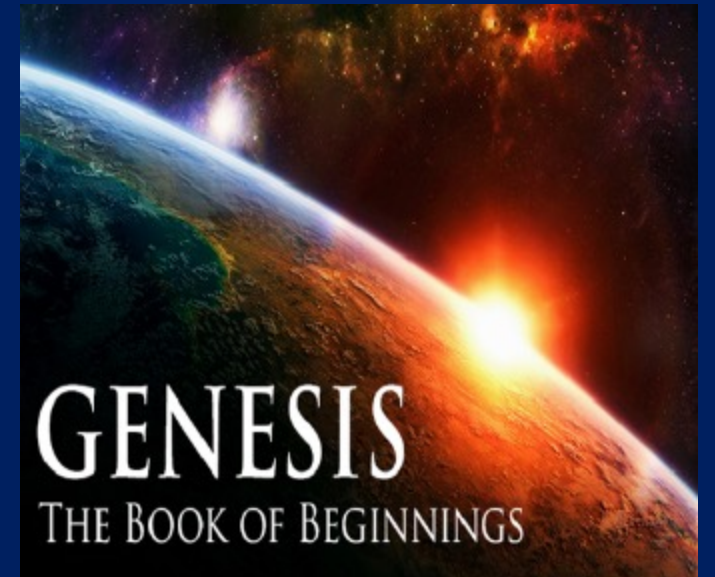
“And I will bless those who bless you, And the one who curses you I will curse. And in you all the families of the earth will be blessed.”



VI. 8 New Promises

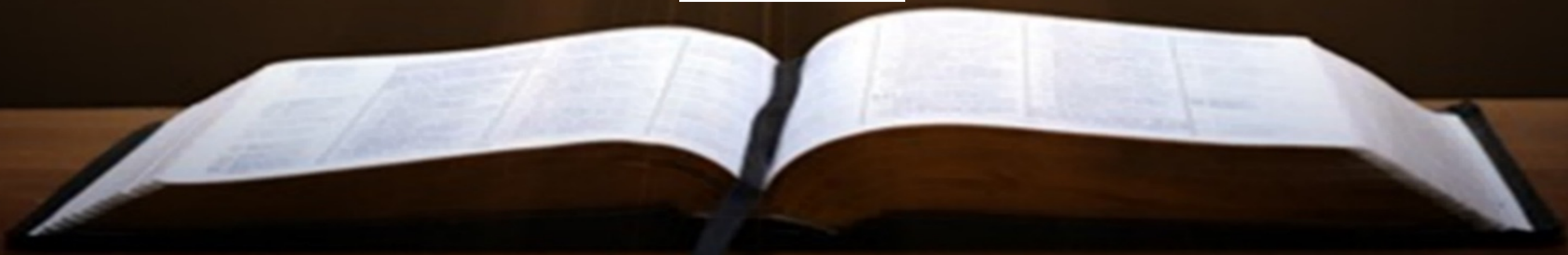
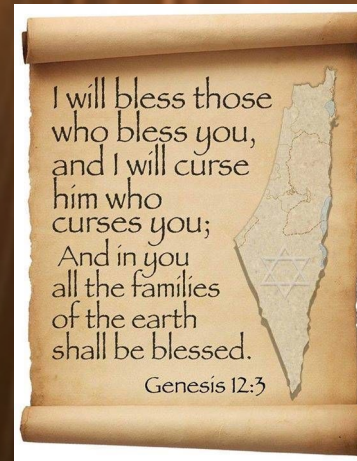
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Genesis 12:3

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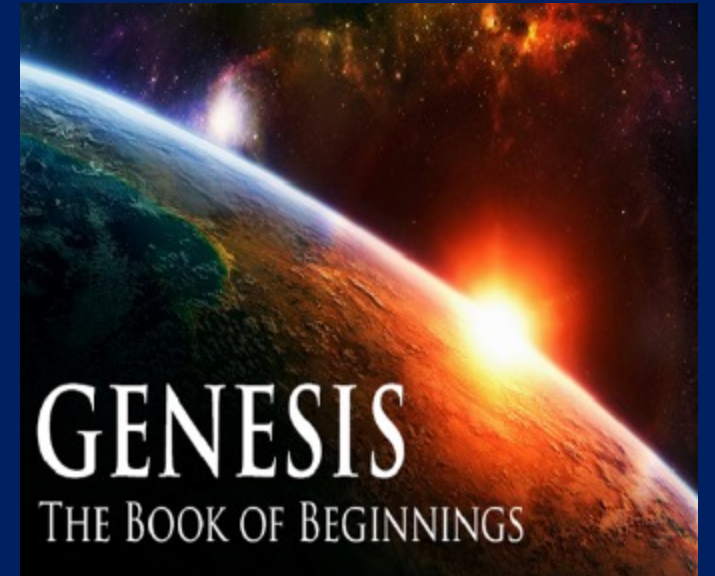


Conclusion

Genesis 14:1–24

Abram Rescues Lot

- A. War (14:1-12)
- B. Rescue (14:13-16)
- C. Interaction with two kings (14:17-24)





“The LORD bless you and keep you; the LORD make his face shine on you and be gracious to you; the LORD turn his face toward you and give you peace.” (NIV)